

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

Voyagers to . . . where?

Earth has launched its grandest gesture of outreach to the stars. The Voyager flight to the fringes of the solar system and beyond symbolizes an expansion of human thinking that risks being taken for granted in an age suffused with wonders. But everyone ought to seize it as an occasion for "roaming in thought over the Universe," in the poet Whitman's phrase of a century ago. Considering today's fresh interest in the workings of the human mind and the application of religion to daily life, such thoughtful roaming will inevitably go from the physical universe to the mental universe and the spiritual universe.

Whitman in his roaming saw what was good "hastening towards immortality" and what was evil hastening to become "lost and dead." Sometimes the reverse seems to be happening on earth today. But, for those willing to lift their sights, a universe of love, order, and justice becomes less dim and distant and more a vivid spiritual ideal sustaining those who grasp it throughout their earthly round.

The Voyager venture has the potential not only for performing its unprecedented scientific tasks but for giving a lift-off to earthbound thought. Next week Voyager 1 is scheduled to follow — and then overtake — the slower Voyager 2 on the way to outer planets such as Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus. The Pioneer

spacecraft have already covered some of the distance. But the Voyagers will be sending back unparalleled floods of data. The analysis of it will be the work of generations, assuming all goes well. Despite some snags in the early stages of the first Voyager flight, it appeared that things will be going well.

Having left the solar system some years from now, Voyager 2 will carry what astronomer Carl Sagan aptly calls a "bottle into the cosmic ocean." This is a metal recording disc made to last a billion years. From the sound of a kiss . . . to greetings in 60 languages . . . to a symphony by Beethoven . . . to a blues by Louis Armstrong . . . this record with its player would give beings in outer space a sample of what the earth is like if they happen to find the wandering Voyager. It also carries a message from United States President Jimmy Carter saying: "We hope someday, having solved the problems we face, to join a community of galactic civilizations."

A right and noble aim. Imagine actually sending the kind of message which used to be the stuff of science fiction! But the operative phrase is "having solved the problems." Here is where the people of earth, who will not be riding a Voyager in person for a while, must continue to explore those mental and spiritual universes in which the answers lie.

Brutality in black Africa

The distressing ordeal of two Western newsmen detained in the Central African Empire, deep in the heart of tropical Africa, does nothing to engender confidence that such black nations are yet heading their affairs competently. Veteran foreign correspondent Michael Goldsmith of the Associated Press received particularly rough, inhumane treatment, some of it directly at the hands of Emperor Bokassa I, as the leader of the country now styles himself. Mr. Goldsmith, a Briton, was imprisoned for 30 days and brutally treated before his release, apparently on suspicion that he was a South African agent. American Jonathan Randal of the Washington Post was more fortunate, being detained only one week. He too was denounced by the Emperor as a spy.

Meanwhile, in the nearby country of Uganda, headed by another African dictator, President Idi Amin, further executions were reported by refugees. Specifically, three prominent Ugandans were said to have been shot by a firing squad for the crime of insulting the President.

Such incidents as these unfortunately draw attention to the worst aspects of black regimes in some of the independent African states. They do not for a moment justify the racial repression of the white-minority governments of Rhodesia and South Africa, farther south on the African continent. But to some whites, in Africa and elsewhere, it seems as if the serious shortcomings of the latter two countries are repeatedly headlined, whereas the misdeeds of the black nations seldom receive as much emphasis.

Emperor Bokassa has not indulged in violence to the extent that President Amin has. But the conduct of both men nevertheless lends credence to criticism of the black African community as a whole. They should not be regarded as typical, but neither should their wrongdoings go unnoticed and unrebuked.

'Son of Sam' sensationalism

Now that the terror that permeated New York City during the tragic "Son of Sam" murders has subsided, many journalists, lawyers, and uninvolved spectators are reviewing the handling of the case by the news media and police. Like many such reviewers, we are not pleased with what we saw and heard.

Not only were the killings and shootings a tragedy for New Yorkers, but the case should have been handled with the same sensitivity and discretion that the police and the news media showed in the case of the alleged mentally unstable murderer who was encouraged by the widespread publicity surrounding his deeds to commit further atrocities.

Unfortunately, the 44-caliber killings are only part of a growing trend toward sensationalizing crime, sex, and gossip in New York City newspapers. Even before Australian publisher Rupert Murdoch, noted for sensationalism, bought the city's only afternoon paper, the Post, the morning Daily News, with the biggest circulation of any U.S. daily, sensationalized its coverage of the "Son of Sam" case. The Daily News' sensationalism was not limited to the "Son of Sam" case. It was also evident in its coverage of the case of the alleged mentally unstable murderer who was encouraged by the widespread publicity surrounding his deeds to commit further atrocities.

It can be argued in the "Son of Sam" case, perhaps, that widespread publicity helped alert the citizenry of the need to take protective measures. We support thorough and responsible coverage of such events to the extent that factual accounts can help settle unfounded rumors and help public officials and residents make informed decisions.

But it is difficult to excuse the published accounts of the "Son of Sam" case. The sensationalism of the case, which prompted the president of the American Bar Association and others to question whether the alleged assassin, David R. Berkowitz, can now receive a fair trial.

The conduct of two lawyers who attempted to sell taped interviews with the suspect to the media was reprehensible and rightly prompted an investigation by the New York Bar Association and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. In their efforts to sell the tapes, the lawyers acted in a manner that was highly unethical and in violation of the rules of the bar.

With a reputation as a city of the future, New York City should be a model of responsible journalism. The sensationalism of the "Son of Sam" case is a shameful misuse of the opportunity to display that responsibility.

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'No, no, no . . . you Jane . . . ME Tarzan'



The Christian Science Monitor

Monday, August 29, 1977

New chart for China

China now has turned a page of history on the Mao era — and on the so-called "Cultural Revolution" disorders which were so disturbing a feature of Chinese life in the late 1960s. The just-concluded 11th Chinese Communist Party Conference has put its stamp of approval on fresh guidelines for the nation drawn up by the Party Chairman and leader, Hua Guo-feng. It also endorsed the choice of men who will assist the Chairman in the immediate future.

In essence, the party conclave heralded a major ideological shift away from the revolutionary fervor and radicalism that marked Mao's latter days and toward the more moderate, pragmatic outlook characterized by the late Prime Minister Chou En-lai. Chairman Hua is putting his emphasis on the overall objective of modernizing China. To this end, he stresses construction with the help of imported technology (the latter once frowned upon), stability and economic progress, fewer restrictions on intellectuals and specialists, greater care about party discipline.

Such stated objectives are less emotionally exciting than Mao's dramatic high-velocity designs to reshape the country. But they are significant. They mark a turning point in the country's history. And in the opinion of Western experts, they mark the beginning of a new era of stability and progress.

China's new leadership is also taking steps to carry out the nation's long-standing goal of modernization. In the past, the country's economic development was hampered by a lack of modern technology and equipment. Now, the country is beginning to receive the help of imported technology and equipment. This is a significant step toward modernization.

This outwardly stable and confident top leadership seeks to reassure the Chinese that the transition from the Mao years is now well under way and going smoothly. But there still is plenty of room for serious clashes of opinion over policy to develop, even within the leadership group, as various factions make their demands. Internationally, the regime was taking a sharply critical view of both the Soviet Union and the United States, as Secretary of State Vance arrived on the scene for consultations on Sino-American relations.

How far the wheel has turned domestically since the "Cultural Revolution" chaos was indicated by the fact that five of the revolution's victims have been rehabilitated and placed on the new Politburo, the Chinese Communist Party's highest decision-making body.

It will become clearer in the months ahead how much change all the announced objectives and personnel shifts actually will mean in China's position. But for the moment, Mr. Hua's new team plainly is charting a pragmatic, more moderate course for the Middle Kingdom.

Mirror of opinion

Stop that Soviet static

China is getting down to business. That is the conclusion a visitor comes to after sitting remarks picked up during a week-long visit with the exploratory mission of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

But Sig Mickelson, president of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, was on solid ground when he observed the other day that détente "can't really be very solid if it is to be a matter only of softening the attitude between the leadership of each country, and does not include as well an exchange of information and ideas between their peoples."

Mickelson's complaint was aimed at the major effort: the Soviet Union has recently instituted to jam radio broadcasts from the West despite the 1975 Helsinki pact, which calls for the "freer and wider dissemination of information" between the two ideological blocs.

An effect, Mickelson is challenging the administration of which he is a part to arrive at the Helsinki pact into clearly defined steps toward real détente. We hope the top-level strategists are listening. — The Seattle Times

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, September 5, 1977

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Relief from Boston's summer heat just a split second away

By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

A year after the 'Great Helmsman' China charts a more pragmatic course

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Peking

China is getting down to business. That is the conclusion a visitor comes to after sitting remarks picked up during a week-long visit with the exploratory mission of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

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well in production, study, discipline, cleanliness, and frugality. Yet there is talk of a coming conference on wages to decide whether raises or even bonuses are in order to increase production.

Songs, dances, and demonstrations bared unrestrained praise for Chairman Mao's successor, Hua Guo-feng, and loudly proclaimed the virtues of the current political "line." Yet the rising star, twice-rehabilitated Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, declares, "There must be less empty talk and more hard work . . . we must revive and carry forward the fine tradition and style of modesty and prudence."

But while the changes are tentative, the signs of hope seem solid. Language tutors tell foreign diplomats of their relief that the turbulent Cultural Revolution inspired by Chairman Mao 11 years ago has been declared officially over. No one dares criticize Chairman Mao, but foreign residents here interpret that sense of relief as an indirect way of welcoming a hoped-for end to the stern, disruptive, and periodic ideological upheavals the Chairman continued to promote long after he came to power.

Opinions are elusive. Guides rarely speak up. Machine shop workers still are expected to do their best — not for pay raises, but for face. Every month, small red flags are hung on a

Moscow's Middle East message to Washington: 'Get tough with Israel'

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
On the eve of crucial talks with the Carter administration in Vienna, the Kremlin is sending the White House new signals on the Middle East.

As distilled from latest developments here, including five hours of talks between Kremlin officials and Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the signals are:

1. You Americans must be tougher with Israel. We want new peace talks in Geneva — but they depend on Israel's recognizing that security cannot lie in occupying or annexing other people's lands, or in denying the security of Palestinians.
2. Don't imagine we will water down our commitment to an independent Palestine state (the core issue of peace maneuvering).
3. Stop trying to cut the Soviets out of any new Geneva conference, as Secretary of State Cyrus Vance tried to do during his recent Mideast tour.
4. Since you have more influence over Egypt than we do right now, can you do anything to damp down the hostility between Egypt and Libya, which threatens to break out into fighting again?

These signals ran through such things as Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's two-hour private talk with Sen. George McGovern (D) of South Dakota Aug. 28, a Tass news agency interview with Mr. Arafat released Aug. 30, comments in the Soviet central press in recent weeks, and private contacts with Soviet sources by Western officials.

The Soviets appear anxious to register their views before Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Vance meet in Vienna Sept. 7-9. The talks will center mainly on strategic-arms limitation. But Western sources here say they will also include the Middle East.

Soviet anxiety is spurred by the realization that it has lost influence in the Arab world recently. Israeli pressure in southern Lebanon continues. Efforts to mend fences with Egypt have failed. Libya, ostensibly still in favor of Soviet policies, recently threw Soviet-supplied

weapons against similar weapons used by Egypt.

The Kremlin also knows, observers here say, that the best channel to exert influence now would be a resumed Geneva conference, of which it is cochairman along with the United States.

And the Soviets are upset with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin for legalizing new settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River and extending Israeli social-service regulations into the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

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What S. Africa's bomb scare did for U.S./Soviet relations

By Joseph C. Harsch

The Carter administration seems to have its relations with the Soviet Union back in reasonable working order.

There was the first phase when the Carter emphasis was on "human rights." Moscow was startled. Useful business came to a halt. Communications were bristly and almost nonexistent.

A second phase was then opened with the

Commentary

Carter emphasis put on doing whatever useful business might be at hand. The first important business in Phase 2 has now been done.

That first successful business came in the form of Soviet-American cooperation in heading off what both Washington and Moscow believe was the intention of South Africa to set off a nuclear bomb test. Britain, France, and West Germany joined in the operation, cooperating with Moscow and Washington. Thus there

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When Pele scored the whole world cheered

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Pele . . . Pele . . . Pele . . ."
The 70,000-strong crowd in its feet in a tumultuous outpouring of jubilation, affection, and respect for the man who is perhaps the greatest, the most dazzling soccer player the world has ever known.

The "king" of the world's most popular sport, the man who more than any other has symbolized the soccer revolution of the past few years in the United States, had just scored what proved to be his last goal in championship soccer.

With a shot that propelled the ball like a bullet into the corner of the net, the New York Cosmos superstar helped his team to their 4-1 win over the Rochester Lancers in the North American Soccer

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Soccer played the Pele way

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UGANDA:
RICH LAND
IN RUIN

Idi Amin's antics seem timed to divert attention from deteriorating life inside his country.

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FOCUS

Italians farm out the dirty work

By David Willey

Rome
Italians encouraged by a dramatic rise in living standards, are refusing to do dirty work. And Italian firms unable to find sufficient numbers of their own nationals for unskilled manual labor are starting to employ migrant Arab workers.

In Reggio Emilia, in northern Italy, 115 Egyptians have taken jobs in iron foundries and metal works. The companies say they tried and failed to get Italians to do the work. One hundred more Egyptians are expected to arrive shortly.

This is a remarkable and historic social change in a country that has traditionally exported surplus labor to more highly industrialized European countries and to the United States to do jobs that the nationals of those countries were unwilling to do.

Italy is the only industrialized country in Western Europe that has carried out its post-World War II industrial development without a significant contribution by migrant labor. In Britain, it has been West Indians and Pakistanis; in France, Algerians; in West Germany, Turks and Yugoslavs; and in each country, Italians — all have taken on many jobs considered "unsocial," or "dirty," by its own nationals.

Some 2 million Italian migrant workers are still employed in other West European countries. But now for the first time their numbers are diminishing as unemployment grows and wages and social conditions back home have improved.

Skilled manual workers used to earn much less than white-collar workers in Italy. In 1962 a skilled mechanic would have earned about half the wages of a teacher. Today he has easily overtaken the teacher.

The growing power of the trade unions has meant that workers in the more highly industrialized northern half of the country enjoy social security benefits and pension rights undreamed of by the previous generation. Yet great inequalities remain in the poor, underdeveloped south, where almost three-quarters of Italy's unemployed are concentrated. A panel beater doing auto repair in Naples, for example, may earn \$50 a week while his counterpart in Turin makes more than twice that figure.

Until now Italy has been free from the racial tensions that have marked the use of migrant labor in France, Britain, and West Germany.

The employment of Egyptians in Reggio Emilia is not the first example of third-world nationals filling a social gap in Italy.

High wages and new compulsory social security payments by employers have led to a dramatic decrease in the number of domestic servants employed in Italy over the past 10 years. But girls from Ethiopia, a former Italian colony, and from the Philippines have been entering Italy by the thousands, many of them clandestinely, to enter domestic service at wages well below the official rates.

Many Italians are unhappy at this trend in migrant labor. The resulting racial problems in other European countries and in the United States ought to be a warning, they argue. And the high number of unemployed inside Italy makes the employment of migrants economic nonsense, according to Labor Ministry officials. The official statistics, which are notoriously unreliable, show more than 1 million unemployed, and if the number of underemployed is taken into ac-



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Italians want white collar jobs

count the true figure must be in excess of 2 million.

The fact remains, however, that the new generation of Italian workers is unwilling to take just any job that is going. The trend toward higher education standards (in theory if not in practice, due to overcrowded schools and universities) means that the son of a worker doing a manual job considered "unsocial" is unlikely to follow in his father's footsteps. The arrival of third world migrants to fill this social gap is likely to increase, not diminish, in the months and years to come.

Callaghan or Thatcher

Who will dance in the May poll?

By Francis Renny
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
The great parliamentary waiting game is starting to run out. The signs are now of a British General Election next spring, and curiously both parties think that time is on their side.

Prime Minister James Callaghan thinks the economic indicators are pointing towards the sort of generous April budget that could reap him a rich reward at the polls in May.

Opposition leader Margaret Thatcher thinks that, even so, the electorate will have had more than enough of labor inflation and unemployment — that it will accept Sunny Jim's presents with one hand, and shove him down the stairs with the other. As the late Sir Winston Churchill once remarked (and he should have known) "Gratitude is not a reason for staying."

Followers of this column will not expect continuous sunshine. So here comes the dark lying that lurks inside every silver cloud.
It would be uncharitable to say that while Mr. Callaghan has been praying for things to get better like this, Mrs. Thatcher has been lighting candles for them to get worse. Assuming (as most commentators still do) that she is to be Britain's next Prime Minister, she can hardly want to take over a nation in bankruptcy. But she and her lieutenants are not slow to point out the weaknesses in the present euphoria, and they are weaknesses that work in her direction.
For a start, there is that "mere" one percent inflation. Which in fact will mean 12 percent a year. On top of the higher rates that have gone before, it will be the last straw for all too many small businesses and family budgets. People have just managed to keep inflation from their throats by cutting back on their purchases. But for growth to return, they must spend more. And that is the far from little matter of unemployment, which has proved stubbornly unamenable to reduction by government schemes. Linked with this is the even more considerable threat of put-out-of-line settlements. The possibility that large sectors of the work force may laugh in the Chancellor's face and gallop away with increases of 20 percent and more means not just more inflation — it quite certainly means fewer jobs.
For there is really very little in the indicators to show that British industry is a confident, expansive mood — ready to invest, bigger production, bigger exports, more places on the production line. It has learned to survive, to get by, and to do without demanding inefficient labor. One had almost written "expensive, inefficient labor"; but the sad thing is,

by many European and North American standards, British labor is very cheap. Unfortunately it is still possible to be cheap and inefficient — or inefficiently managed. The demoralization of British management is perhaps the biggest problem Mrs. Thatcher will have to deal with when or if she comes to power. It would be ironic if the champion of free enterprise had to teach managers their job from her study at Ten Downing Street.

What she would hope to do is improve their initiative and their morale by making a bonfire of official plans and controls, cutting the upper and middle tax brackets, and generally speaking the word that a new day has dawned. As if everyone believed that it had, they might even pay for itself by restoring business confidence and so putting money into everyone's pockets including the Treasury.

For the time being, while she waits for things to get simultaneously better and more certain, Mrs. Thatcher has been trying to acquire the Carter Touch — to display a belief in Christian morality and the Protestant work ethic. The British public, she senses, is ready for a moral flavor to its politics; it has had too much wheezing and dealing in the past few years, having learned that more government tends to mean more devious government — not to mention more bureaucracy.

It is even possible, as one high Tory MP confided recently to this reporter, that the British public simply wants much less politics. That it does not, in fact, want "all this participation and devotion — it just wants to get on with its life, for something else Mrs. Thatcher is waiting for in the spring is a revolution from street riots and hoodlums and mugging. She doesn't think a socialist government dare grasp the nettle.

Mr. Renny is a British journalist based in London.

Europe

Britain, Ireland welcome Carter Ulster speech

British hope for support, investment; Irish seek political encouragement

By Jonathan Harsch
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The British and Irish governments are looking for very different things from President Carter's speech on Northern Ireland released Aug. 30.

• Britain seeks a blank check, backing its present Ulster policies and encouraging fresh U.S. investment.

• Ireland seeks a U.S. endorsement of its own total rejection of the use of violence — but also wants the United States to "encourage political development" in Northern Ireland.

The British Government feels confident that the Carter speech will help bring new U.S. investment to Northern Ireland. Britain emphasizes that with 30 U.S. companies operating in Ulster, employing more than 18,000 workers (14 percent of the province's manufacturing workforce), the United States is the largest overseas investor in Northern Ireland. Britain believes that it is in the U.S. interest to see that Ulster runs smoothly and profits continue to accrue.

Within the past eight months, Ford, Goodyear, Hughes Tools, and other U.S. firms have approved additional investment of more than \$44 million, according to Ulster's British administrators. Secretary of State for Northern Ireland Roy Mason plans an October visit to the United States to drum up further investment.

From the British point of view, it would be both helpful and natural for President Carter to encourage new investment in Northern Ireland.

But Irishmen — both in the Irish Republic and in Northern Ireland — see major obstacles to such an endorsement.

The Irish Government in Dublin hopes that the President will "avoid appearing to bolster the present status quo." The key to the Carter speech, according to the Irish Government, is a definite call for political advance in Northern Ireland.

The Irish Government remains committed to power-sharing between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland. Seen from Dublin, the British Government has abandoned its earlier attempts to set up a power-sharing system for Ulster and so needs considerable prodding at the present time. If Britain does not pursue power-sharing more actively



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Part of the Ulster puzzle: Belfast shipyard worker fits boiler pieces together for U.S. supertanker

under the gentle prodding from Dublin and perhaps from Washington, Irish leaders warn that terrorists of the illegal Irish Republican Army will revive their own form of prodding.

Northern Ireland's Protestant majority, however, would reject any American attempt at political involvement. Leading Ulster Unionist politician Harry West has said that it would be blackmail if President Carter attempted to make American aid conditional on political change in Northern Ireland.

In his statement, Mr. Carter called for "a just solution that

involves both parts of the community in Northern Ireland, protects human rights, and guarantees freedom from discrimination — a solution that the people in Northern Ireland as well as the government of Great Britain and Ireland can accept."

British Prime Minister James Callaghan said that "I welcome the President's rejection of violence," and that the U.S. statement is helpful since it recognizes that "a permanent solution can only come from the people of Northern Ireland."

Soviets, East bloc in full cry over 'neutron bomb'

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviet Union and its allies in Eastern Europe have joined in one of the sharpest campaigns of recent years against American arms policies.

The target is the so-called neutron bomb — now linked with the cruise missile as an object of Soviet unease — and President Carter's recent authorization of its continued development.

The Soviets have repeatedly castigated the Carter decision, both as an added, even more

horrifying threat of nuclear holocaust and as a new obstacle to another Soviet-U.S. strategic arms reduction (SALT) accord.

Early last month all of Moscow's East European allies — Romania included — became involved, with the characteristic enlistment of scientists, professional people, labor unionists, and sportsmen in support of public protest demonstrations.

The new warheads claimed capacity for large-scale destruction of human life with minimal blast damage to buildings and its NATO evaluation as a potential "clean" tactical weapon against sudden attack have provided an emotive field for comment.

Soviet criticism was promptly backed up by

a statement issued in East Berlin, in the names of 28 European and North American Communist parties, urging Western public opinion to compel the U.S. to abandon the project.

The reported signatories included the "Euro-Communist" Italian, French, and Spanish parties but not the Yugoslav or Romanian parties.

Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, however, offered his own forthright comment, the first public statement, in fact, from a ruling Communist leader.

"Neither we nor mankind," he told a big meeting, "need new nuclear weapons, bombs

with neutrons, or other means of mass destruction designed to bring disaster more quickly to the target.

"What mankind needs is that these armaments be destroyed, that the hundreds of billions of dollars spent annually on the arms industry be allocated to faster economic and social progress."

Comment has been more emotional in other East European countries, including Poland, where one commentator bitterly japed the neutron warhead with Hitler's gas chambers in which so many Poles perished. "These too," he wrote, "were designed for the offensive mass destruction only of human beings."

West European observers reckoned that a strong East-bloc reaction to the Carter decision was predictable and are not surprised the Russians are out to extract maximum political capital from it.

But the scale on which the campaign is being built up has occasioned some surprise, although the objectives seem evident enough.

Most comments draw contrasts between Mr. Carter's stand on human rights and his decision to develop, as one spokesman put it, "a [neutron] bomb which is an infringement of the basic human right... the right to live."

This obviously is going to be one of the main arguments of the East bloc when the rights issue comes up at the 35-nation Belgrade conference on détente in the fall.

Another motivation for the campaign lies at the heart of the present arms deadlock between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance is to meet his Soviet opposite number, Andrei Gromyko, here this month in a new endeavor to get the SALT talks moving.

The Kremlin seems to be warning him that, while the U.S. persists with either the cruise missile or the neutron warhead, he can expect to find Russia's position no more flexible than during his abortive Moscow visit earlier this year.

Portugal woos former African colonies

By R. Norman Matheny
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

As part of a major effort by Portugal to rebuild relations with former African colonies, Prime Minister Mario Soares's chief political aide has left for a six-day tour of Angola and Mozambique.

Dr. Manuel Alegre said his African trip, as a personal representative of the leader of the Socialist Party and minority government, was to "dramatize and normalize" relations with the former colonies.

A separate Foreign Ministry mission is due to visit Africa shortly, and the Portuguese Socialist Party will be represented once again when a Socialist International mission, headed by former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, tours southern Africa.

Relations have been strained since Portugal granted both its African colonies independence in 1975. Although Mozambique opened an embassy in Lisbon recently, Angola still has no of-

ficial representation in Portugal. One explanation was that there were no competent persons to spare from Angola's ruling (MPLA) Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola to act as ambassador here.

Until recently, it has been the Portuguese Communist Party that has dominated any communications between Lisbon and the Marxist governments of the two former colonies. These special links were broken by Angolan President Agostinho Neto last May, when Portugal's Communists were implicated in an abortive coup in Luanda, the Angolan capital.

The abrasive relations with the two colonies have not been helped by the influx of more than 750,000 refugees, who have flooded out of those nations into Portugal since 1975. The bulk of the civil war that broke out that year in Angola, between three rival black liberation movements.

This year, the refugees' ranks have been swelled by a new wave from Mozambique — families expelled by the Mozambican Government for opting for Portuguese nationality.

Most of the refugees, who left Africa in search of homes and possessions, have been living in Portuguese Government aid and international charity since then.

A slight thaw in Portugal's relations with Angola was emphasized in July when the Angolan Government promised to accept back some of the estimated 12,000 Angolan citizens who joined the exodus of Portuguese settlers in 1975.

"I don't believe we can unlock all the problems from one day to another," Dr. Alegre said. "But we hope to establish guarantees for the protection of the lives and property of Portuguese who work in Angola and Mozambique."

Dr. Alegre said that the delegation from the Socialist International would "somehow try to dampen the impression — and in some cases not just the impression — that some of its members supported groups adverse to the MPLA. This is not true of the Portuguese Socialist Party, or the Swedish Social Democratic Party, however, who always supported the MPLA."

Europe

Politicians frown and businessmen smile at détente

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Vienno
The politicians are frustrated by different interpretations of détente that delay further East-West Helsinki-style accords. But businessmen at least are somewhat happier two years after the signing of the Helsinki documents.

The politicians are concerned with sensitive security and humanitarian issues, the businessmen with what is more immediately practical — bigger, better, and quicker business deals under the diverse package for increased East-West economic cooperation written into the Helsinki Final Act.

Specifically Helsinki looked to easier facilities for North American and West European businessmen interested in an expanding East bloc market that was seeking to attract more Western trade and technology. And some meaningful headway is visible in several East European countries.

There are obvious inherent difficulties within the two differing systems — between the Communists' planned and centralized economies and the West's free-wheeling private enterprise. These will remain for at least the foreseeable future.

But, as the East Europeans seek increasingly to engage Western companies in cooperative, or even joint equity, production ventures, they have begun to make their business processes more flexible for the potential foreign partner.

Problems remain even in a country like Poland, whose economy is to some considerable extent "liberalized" and which currently is more heavily involved economically with the West than any of its bloc partners except the Soviet Union.

Poland, for example, no longer puts restrictions on foreign equity ownership. But the big American corporations participating in the Polish-American economic council would like the Poles to show still greater business flexibility and quicker reactions to market trends and

openings — leading to quicker decisions. The system does not yet permit them to do so. Similar criteria may be applied all over East Europe, although much less in Hungary. There managers do have considerable initiative in decisionmaking. But elsewhere in the communist area decisions are still subject to costly time-absorbing delays while government bureaucracy makes up its mind.

Hungary, in fact, has just shown itself more responsive than any other East European country to what is required, with new joint venture legislation that offers a Western partner:

- Opportunity for majority equity holding in certain fields, together with easier procedures generally and concessions both on profit repatriation and taxation.
- The possibility (subject only to the Hungarian partner's agreement) of full managerial

control even though the Western partner has less than a half-share in equity.

The second provision is extremely significant because it ensures access to Western equipment and technology and the quality control that together represent the biggest present concerns for Western companies involved in East-Bloc partnerships.

Thus Hungary has moved closer than any other bloc member to the highly flexible, open practices long ago adopted by independent Yugoslavia.

Later this year Yugoslavia is to open its investment door still wider to provide for possibly up to 100 percent repatriation of hard currency profits from joint ventures established in special development areas.

Recently, to encourage more foreign companies to establish branch offices in Yugoslavia, Belgrade waived the substantial hard-currency deposit previously required and also authorized local management by the companies' own nationals.

Bloc countries like Czechoslovakia and Romania are slower than the others to accept the Yugoslav example.

Prague, one of the most diffident in its Western contacts, has just begun to allow firms to set up branch offices, but on a very selective basis.

Romania, although an early bidder for joint ventures, still has only one of substance (with an American corporation). Only some 70 of 300 "cooperation" agreements are with Western firms.

The main reasons are bureaucracy and the discouraging difficulties in direct contacts with Romanian enterprises owing to the government's complicated decision making machinery.

Turks take strong stand on Cyprus

By Sam Cohen
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Nicosia, Cyprus
The Turkish-Cypriot leadership is not prepared to accept any decision or pressure from the United Nations or any foreign power regarding the future of Famagusta and its former Greek quarter of Varosha, now under the control of Turkish mainland troops.

The Turks describe a move by the Greek-Cypriots to bring the matter to the UN Security Council as useless. They say that since this is "the internal affair" of the self-proclaimed Turkish Federated state of Cyprus they will not permit any "external" interference.

Turkish-Cypriot leaders say bluntly that whatever the United Nations and other powers decide or say, they are determined to go ahead with their plans to "reopen" Varosha for tourism and resettlement purposes.

In bringing the matter to the UN Security

Council the Cyprus government hopes to prevent what it terms the "colonization" of Varosha. It is confident that world opinion will support this case just as it does the Arab case regarding the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River. The Turks reject both the term "colonization" and the analogy with the West Bank and substitute such terms as "rehabilitation" and "revitalization."

The question is whether the Turkish-Cypriots, in spite of their desire to reopen Varosha, will succeed in doing so. A visit by this correspondent to the evacuated city indicated that very little has been done so far and there is hardly any sign that more will be done soon.

The seafarers area, with its modern hotels and attractive apartment buildings and houses was deserted. About 40,000 Greeks lived there before the 1974 Turkish invasion. Most buildings have been infested with rats and snakes, weeds sprout on the pavements and roads. The hotel quarter and shopping center are, like the rest of the town, plunged into a silence that is occasionally disturbed by the noise of a Turkish patrol.

The only move in the way of "colonization"

so far has been the taking over by "OTEM" — a hotel and tourism training center — of the old Constantia Hotel. Some 30 Turkish-Cypriot students are being trained here.

The Turkish-Cypriot "minister" for housing and resettlement said recently that the hotel will be partially opened to tourists Sept. 1. But on the spot, one sees that this is rather wishful thinking.

However on the outskirts of Varosha some 15,000 Turks have been settled in what used to be Greek houses. This was done over the months, silently, without catching the world's attention.

The effective reopening of Varosha depends first on a political decision by the new Turkish government and second on the economic and technical means.

The Turks do not possess the material means to reopen the big seafarers hotel. A local official said "we need millions even to clean the places and we do not have a penny to do it." Similarly the Turks do not have trained personnel to run hotels. They want foreign companies to take an interest in the operation, but for security and political reasons those companies are reluctant to accept such offers.

Why Moscow said 'amen' to Billy Graham visit

By Paul Wohl
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The invitation to American evangelist Billy Graham to visit Hungary from Sept. 9 to 10 is an unprecedented move.

It could not have taken place without Soviet acquiescence. It could be part of a deliberate Soviet effort to impress Western opinion on the eve of the 35-nation conference opening in Belgrade on Oct. 4. The conference is to review compliance with the 1975 Helsinki declaration on European security and cooperation, including its provisions on human rights and the freedom of movement across international borders.

Billy Graham will preach at several public services. In his letter accepting the invitation the evangelist mentioned an exploratory visit to Hungary by one of his assistants who enjoyed "great freedom in preaching to filled churches and received a warm reception on the part of the Hungarian people."

Archbishop Joseph L. Bernardin of Cincinnati, president of the U.S. Roman Catholic Conference of Bishops, is to visit Hungary in the second week of September.

This is part of a pattern of improving relations between Hungary and the Roman Catholic Church over the past two years. In 1976 the Communist authorities in Budapest agreed to the appointment by the Pope of a new cardinal-primate for Hungary — Archbishop Laszlo Lelaki.

In April this year Fr. Cardinal Koenig, Archbishop of Vienna, paid his first official visit to Hungary. And in June Hungarian Com-

munist Party chief Janos Kadar was received by Pope Paul at the Vatican.

Although the Soviets continue to persecute independent evangelical churches and sects in the U.S.S.R., they have for several years sought to cultivate the Vatican.

In June, 1976, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko had a one-hour conversation with the Pope at which disarmament and the forthcoming Helsinki conference on detente in Europe were discussed. Archbishop Agostino Casaroli, who has been called the foreign minister of the Vatican, attended that meeting.

In the same year Archbishop Luigi Bommarito, head of the Vatican's liaison office with Eastern Catholic Poland, traveled through Poland freely for one month.

In August, 1975, Bulgaria, for the first time in 20 years accepted the nomination of a Roman Catholic bishop and an apostolic visit after a visit to Rome by Bulgarian Communist Party chief Todor Zhivkov.

Last June the Vatican disclosed that in 1976 Bishop Frantisek Tomasek of Prague was made a cardinal. The Vatican would not have publicized this move had the Czechoslovak Government not agreed to normal relations with the Holy See.

Two years ago the bishop of East Berlin, Alfred Detsch, was made a cardinal. None of these developments in Eastern Europe would have been possible without Soviet approval if not prompting.

The Soviets must have become aware that religion remains an important factor in Western thinking and are making use of it in the hope of building up goodwill in Western capitals and furthering their foreign policy objectives.

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By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Air travel is being opened up for more budget-conscious Americans, and early signs are that they are relishing it.

Gusty breezes of competition now blowing through the American airline industry are producing some dramatic price reductions for both domestic and international flights.

Latest is the Aug. 15 decision by six scheduled airlines to chop \$4 off their lowest New York to London round-trip fare (making it \$256) from Sept. 15 under certain conditions.

This is only one more in a series of airline price reductions whose roots can be traced back to a notable shift

two years ago in the policies of the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB).

In effect, the CAB decided to erode the regulatory walls which used to protect the airlines from competition. First, the charter companies were given fresh room for maneuver; then, this past spring, that irrepressible Britisher, Freddie Laker, was told by the CAB he could bring his "skytrain" service into the New York-London routes starting in September, a move confirmed by President Carter June 13.

The broad picture now looks like this:

- In the fall of 1975, the CAB relaxed its rules then governing charter flights. No longer did travelers on charter flights have to be members of a specific organiza-

tion, nor did they have to visit a minimum number of places on their tour. Instead, anyone could sign up for one stop tours including accommodation.

- The following fall, CAB relaxed its rules still further eliminating the need for group accommodation. As a result, a whole series of "ABC's" — advance booking charters — sprang up at rates well below the usual coach fare.

- Reacting to the freer climate, Texas International Airlines invented another novelty for its scheduled services in the U.S. Southwest: the "peanut fare." This 50 percent discount on the normal coach fare for a no-frill (peanuts only) flight was approved by CAB in January. Other airlines in the South-

west quickly followed suit.

- Next step was American Airlines' "super-saver" fare for its transcontinental scheduled flights, approved by CAB in March and rapidly copied by TWA and United. These 30-day advance booking flights, requiring a 7-day to 45-day stay on the other coast started April 24.

According to American Airlines spokesman, the innovation is "doing very well, even better than we expected." The airlines' surveys indicate that the lower fare is generating perhaps more than the 45 percent increase in passengers it had hoped for.

TWA spokesmen, too, say that the lower fares have proved successful so far.

- Then came the June decision, to permit Laker airlines to start its bus-type, walk-on service between New York and London — the culmination of six years of persistence by Mr. Laker in the face of vehement opposition by the British government and by competing U.S. airlines.

Faced with the \$238 no-frills round-trip offered by Laker, the scheduled carriers now have come out not only with their \$258 "standby" or "budget" (advance booking) fares, but also have lowered their regular "apex" (advance purchase excursion) fares from \$350 to \$298.



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Tristaca



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Debbera

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United States

Carter juggles foreign policy hot potatoes

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
President Carter is juggling several foreign policy hot potatoes — China, SALT, and the Middle East — while juggling for an uphill battle to win Senate ratification of the new Panama Canal treaties.

With Secretary of State Cyrus Vance back home from the Middle East and China, and about to head to Vienna for SALT talks with the Soviets, the situation looks like this:

• Panama Canal: Mr. Carter, warning of "very serious consequences" for the United States in Latin America if the Panama treaties are not ratified, plans a fireside chat to the nation on the virtues of the pacts.

At last count, 11 Latin American chiefs of state have accepted an invitation to come to Washington Sept. 7 to witness the treaty signing. But many American conservatives, led by former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, still are up in arms against the treaties, which would turn over the canal to Panama by the year 2000.

• China: Perhaps in an effort to deflect further conservative wrath, President Carter now says normalization of U.S. relations with Communist China lies "well into the future." However, he described Secretary Vance's just-completed journey to Peking as "a very important step forward."

The President appears to be putting on the back burner a break of U.S. relations with Taiwan — an indispensable prelude to diplomatic relations with Peking, but a step deeply opposed by many Americans.

• Israel: Mr. Carter expresses veiled impatience with Israel, while telling recent interviewers that he has found a "much more flexible attitude" toward Middle East peace issues among Arab leaders.

Specifically, the President describes new Israeli settlements on the occupied West Bank as illegal. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin rejects this view and claims Jews have a right to settle anywhere within the historic Jewish homeland.

This homeland, by Mr. Begin's definition, includes "Samaria and Judea" (the West Bank of Jordan), which Israel seized in the 1967

Arab-Israeli war and which the present Israeli Government intends to keep.

Mr. Begin also rebuffs Mr. Carter's insistence that a final Arab-Israeli peace should include a homeland for displaced Palestinian Arabs, now living on the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and scattered among surrounding Arab lands.

• Arms: U.S.-Soviet talks on halting the nuclear arms race — stalled when Moscow rejected Mr. Carter's earlier proposals — get a new impetus next month, when Secretary Vance meets Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Vienna.

At the very least the existing SALT I agreement, which placed a temporary cap on the number of offensive missile launchers each side could have, may be extended beyond its expiration Oct. 3.

This would give Washington and Moscow time to explore whether substantive cuts can be made in existing weapons systems, and whether or not the American cruise missile and Soviet Backfire bomber should be included in a new agreement.

In the whole foreign policy field much may

depend on whether Mr. Carter wins or loses his battle to push the Panama Canal treaties through Congress. Ratification would strengthen the President and free him, many observers believe, to take tough and politically risky decisions on China, SALT, and the Middle East.

A congressional rebuff on Panama, on the other hand — after Mr. Carter, in the glare of publicity and with South American heads of state looking on, signed the treaties in Washington — would be a major blow to the President's prestige.

The United States also is deeply involved with Great Britain in seeking an end to white minority rule in Rhodesia, to be followed, depending on how the tense Rhodesian situation evolves, by increased American pressure on South Africa to admit blacks to a larger role, including political participation, in that nation's life.

Domestically Mr. Carter is on firmer ground in his effort to help southern African blacks attain majority rule — a policy that arouses no widespread American concern, as does Panama, China, SALT, and the Middle East.

Moscow warns the world: there's no peace in relations with Peking

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The Soviets are saying to the United States, to communists around the world, to Africa, to Japan and the rest of Asia: Remember — any tilting toward Peking is an unfriendly act. More than that, it is dangerous for world peace.

This seems to be the main message the Kremlin intended in its latest long, authoritative, and comprehensive blast of criticism at post-Mao China.

The new criticism came just as the Carter administration was making its first contact with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. It came just before Eastern Europe's symbol of independence from Moscow — President Tito of Yugoslavia — was about to emphasize his own warming ties with Peking in a state visit.

Whether the timing was precisely intended or not the Kremlin appears to Western analysts here to be telling the rest of

the world that there are three superpowers, not just two (the United States and China), and that Moscow's split with Peking is as deep and unrelenting as ever.

The criticism came in a Tass news-agency summary of a long article in the August issue of *Communist*, an organ of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party.

It was only the second major attack on Peking since the passing of Mao Tse-tung. It confirmed that any thoughts Moscow might have had of trying to improve relations in the post-Mao era have disappeared.

The article was a thorough condemnation of what it calls Maoist precepts without Mao.

To the U.S., the article says Peking is trying to provoke in every way possible a deterioration of relations between the Soviet Union and Washington.

To Eastern Europe, it says China's present course is based on animosity toward the socialist (communist) community.

It adds that Peking is working against the Warsaw Pact and encouraging NATO arms buildups. China is working with par-

ticular closeness to the West Germany Government, the article alleges, in an effort to recarve European boundaries.

The Tass summary emphasizes that Peking reportedly is trying to undermine détente and prevent disarmament, and is striving to provoke a world war.

Peking's ideology, it says, is hostile to Marxism-Leninism (of which Moscow sees itself as the sole true guardian). Internally, Chairman Hua's China spends more than 40 percent of its budget on arms, seeks military aid from the West, and is in trouble with its agricultural and industrial program, Tass asserts.

The Soviet Union has not told its people so far about Chairman Hua's call at the recent Chinese party conference to build a modern, powerful China by the year 2000. It has treated the Peking visit of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance cautiously, merely reporting brief factual details of his itinerary.

Western analysts here see the Soviets as worried in the long term about the prospect of closer U.S.-Chinese cooperation in Africa and elsewhere.



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Flexitime: when workers decide their own hours

By Richard J. Cattani
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
The familiar 9-to-5 workday has been fraying at the edges, as more and more Americans have been given increasing freedom in choosing their work hours.

The basic work-time reform — generally called "flexitime" or "girdling time" — does away with the factory whistle approach to hours on the job. Instead, workers can arrive within a two-hour band of time, with similar time bands for lunch and departure. "Core" periods — typically from 9 to noon and from 2 to 4 — are set so staffs can meet and confer.

Flexitime — not a new concept — lets workers mesh work-life and personal life better, its advocates claim — and at no cost to employers in efficiency or general discipline. Rather, efficiency and morale improve, the U.S. Civil Service Commission has found.

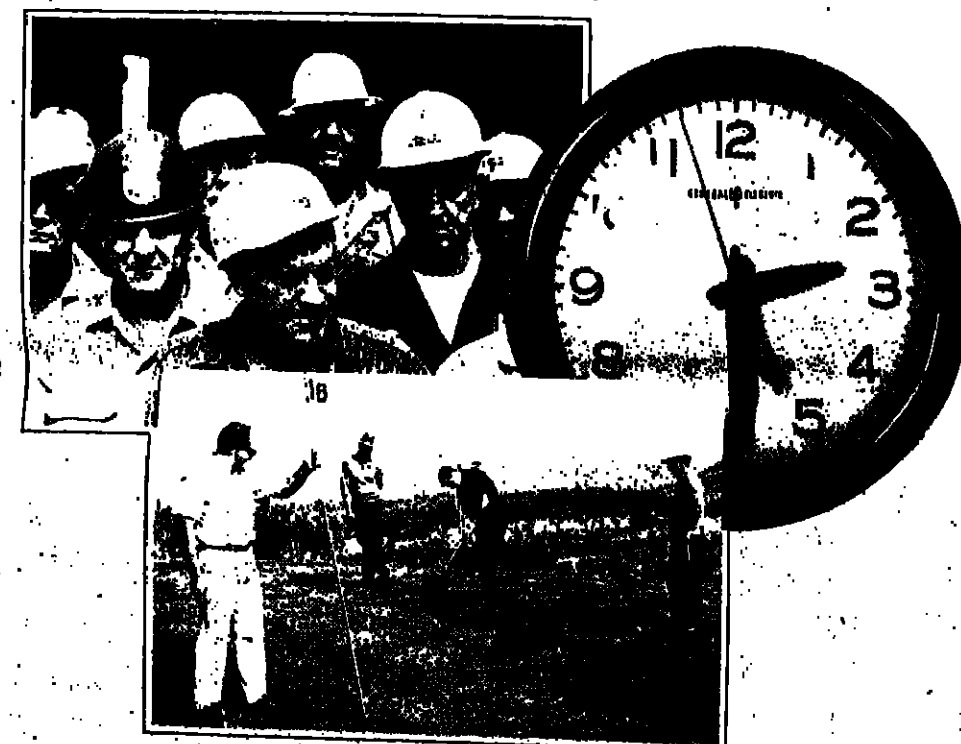
What is new is how far down through the ranks the flexible scheduling now goes. "We're trying to allow the flexibility that management and salespeople have had for all employees, including laborers and dock workers," says C. Richard Sommerstadt, coordinator of Control Data's flexitime program in Minneapolis.

More conservative approaches, such as the program Sears, Roebuck & Co. adopted in February for its 7,000 Chicago headquarters workers, require employees to choose a fixed daily arrival time.

More liberal companies like Control Data Corporation allow workers daily latitude for the come and go periods.

There also are companies like Sandoz, Inc., a Philadelphia dye and pharmaceutical firm, which permit workers to "bank" time — varying a workweek's length by up to 10 hours, and adjusting their "work account" by putting in more or fewer hours the following week.

And a few companies are starting to follow their counterparts in Europe — where flexitime



varying workdays and workweeks to total a 160-hour work month.

Flexible work hours are nothing new for those who "carry their own bag" in America — professionals such as lawyers and doctors, and professors, and tradesmen such as plumbers. Nor is it new for top management, for whom such freedom has been a traditional reward for being boss.

The total number of U.S. workers on flexitime is not known, although the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics hopes to make a count soon. But the Civil Service Commission (CSC) estimates at least 1 million of the 83 million workers in the U.S. have varied

Within the federal government, 140,000 workers in 10 government agencies or departments are on flexitime, a General Accounting Office study shows. This marks a climb from zero to 5 percent of the 2.8 million federal work force in four years, says Mr. Cowley, who predicts a "dramatic increase" in flexitime use in the next few years.

At present, federal workers are held to an

eight-hour workday by overtime laws. Three bills have been submitted in Congress that would allow a three-year test of many forms of flexible work hours, including time banking and four-day weeks, within federal agencies.

The Carter administration supports the bill submitted in January by Rep. Gladys Spellman (D) of Maryland, which is expected to reach the House floor for a vote early next year. Hearings on the Senate version, submitted by Wisconsin's Democratic Sen. Gaylord Nelson, also are expected to start in January.

Flexitime does not work so well for tightly scheduled activities such as factory assembly lines, or computer operations. But otherwise results to date from government and private programs are nearly all positive:

• Transportation. With gasoline prices rising, workers can more easily work out car pools, observes Albert Glickman of the Advanced Research Resources Organization, in Washington. Bus and commuter train schedules also can be more easily met.

• Cost. Control Data and other companies report that flexitime programs have cost nothing in extra maintenance or other overhead outlays. Specialized equipment — such as devices for testing the mineral content of rocks and water at the U.S. Geological Survey's labs — is more efficiently used under flexitime, the U.S. Civil Service Commission reports.

• Flexitime bonus: quiet time. Managers and workers report they appreciate flexitime's quiet phases — at start and end of the day when some of the staff are gone and the phones aren't jangling — for report writing or other projects needing concentration.

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Nancy Hanks to leave arts post

In a move that increases uncertainty over the future of the arts under the Carter administration, Nancy Hanks, chairman of the National Council of the Arts, has announced she will leave that position when her current term expires on Oct. 2, 1977.

"This is a decision I made more than a year ago, I have no immediate plans except to rest and reflect," she announced at a press briefing recently. The popular chairman has generally been considered an effective advocate of the arts and an important factor in the federal government's funding of it during her term.

"My sole strong commitment and conviction," she said, "is that I shall continue always to devote my time, whatever talents I possess, and the benefits of eight exciting, educational, and exhilarating years to helping make the artistic dreams of this nation become reality."

It is important to have the President's personal assurance that he will lend the power and prestige of his office to these goals — the encouragement and assistance of the nation's cultural resources."

No successor to Mrs. Hanks' chairmanship has been announced, but Livingston Biddle, administrative assistant to Rhode Island's Sen. Chafee, will be seen as a leading candidate for the post.

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Soviet Union

U.S. Embassy in Moscow

After the fire, it's back to work as usual

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Workmen unclogged yards of new electrical wiring to install emergency communications gear. Evacuated families carried cardboard boxes of belongings from water-soaked apartments. Diplomats moved gingerly through blackened offices, their flashlights revealing telephones fused to desks and combination locks melted shut.

As the American Embassy here in Moscow, one of the most important U.S. listening posts in the world, struggled back to work after a 17-hour fire, these factors seemed clear:

• It apparently had survived the central challenge of preserving the security of highly classified equipment and information during an emergency in a communist country.

• Future fire risks in the 20-year-old building cannot really be eased until a long-planned new compound is ready. Officials hope the fire might serve to speed construction, which is due to start next year and end about 1982.

• While Moscow fire fighters were watched

for all but 20 minutes of the fire to see that they did not remove anything from the embassy, officials praised the skill and daring with which they fought the blaze.

• The embassy was back in business Aug. 28 despite the loss of an entire floor housing four main offices, thanks to fast backup from Washington, which had communications gear down in from Bonn even before the fire was fully out. It will take three to five months, however, to restore full operations.

• It could have been a lot worse.

"We ought to count our blessings," one diplomat commented.

The fire broke out in deserted offices on the eighth floor of the 10-story building late at night. But the weather stayed clear and warm, allowing cleanup and evacuation to continue without disruption.

Apart from the safety of American lives, the most urgent question confronting Ambassador Malcolm Toon was the possibility that Soviet secret police might take advantage of the fire to try to gain access to top floors where normally no Soviets are admitted.

As the Ambassador, fresh from a formal dinner and still in formal dress, watched the spreading fire late Aug. 26, he had to balance this risk against the obvious fact that the 10 Marine guards fighting the blaze needed help.

Unlike the Soviet Ambassador to Canada a few years ago who let his embassy burn down rather than permit Ottawa firemen to enter, Mr. Toon finally decided to allow Soviet fire-fighters in.

But he assigned a Marine, security guard, or embassy official to watch each Soviet squad — a difficult job in the dense smoke and heat.

Embassy sources report, however, that the super-sensitive 10th floor offices of U.S. military attaches remained locked all night, and that no Soviet personnel ever entered.

During a 20-minute period after 4:25 a.m., Aug. 27, when all Americans were ordered withdrawn because Soviet authorities said the entire central wing might collapse, all ladders and exits were watched to see that nothing was removed.

Mr. Toon flatly refused the fire fighters permission to enter the 10th floor. They finally

went to the roof above, claiming an American had given permission. They also entered the communications room by leaping from ladders through upper-story windows.

Inside, some safes had been left open by evacuating officials. But embassy sources claim the smoke was so thick that the firemen would have been hard-pressed to select anything to take.

Although it is possible that something may have been removed, it seems unlikely that any equipment could have been studied or taken.

As for the new compound (which will contain more than 120 apartments against 41 in the current embassy, plus offices), the U.S. blueprint is finished. The Soviets are halfway through translating it into Russian. Steel workmen will erect the foundations and will put in utilities. The U.S. will complete classified areas and other portions of the interior.

Exact cause of the fire was not known at this writing, although Mr. Toon said there was no evidence of Soviet foul play.

For students summer means books not beaches

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
He stood in the dark lobby of the Moscow State University law school just off bustling Herzen Street, his yellow shirt open at the neck, his brown suit rumpled, but a look of relief on his face.

For him, the anguish of August was over. Along with about 3 million other students across the Soviet Union, he had spent the summer, not at the beach, but bent over his books in libraries, then taking difficult entrance examinations.

At the age of 22, and now an officer in the armed forces, he had made it. His was one of the 200 neatly typed names on the far wall of the lobby. For the next six years he will be a soldier by day, a law student by night.

But for day students, the fateful moment when the final names are announced does not come until the end of August. It is a period of anxious faces, worried parents, gathering tension.

And the entire process shows a good deal about the differences between Soviet and the U.S. thinking concerning universities and their role in society.

The pressure to get in is mirrored on the faces of the students thronging the reception commissions that run the entrance examinations.

A visit to three faculties and institutes the other day showed that the high school

among a total of 24 million students at Moscow State University (whose Russian initials are MGU).

Sixty students who had just taken an



Fifth-year mechanics students combine studies with jobs at Moscow Auto Works

eight-month preparatory course at the university (they had been nominated by government law offices and large enterprises) were competing for 47 places.

But only 140 students with more than two years in an ordinary outside job (or who had been in the armed forces) were seeking the remaining 138 full-time places. This indicates one of the ways the system here en-

forces students to combine their university studies with work.

Several hundred students competed for the 200 evening student slots. In a nearby

geological institute, 1,112 students sought 425 places. Each had to bring to the examinations six photos, as well as character and work references. Those who had been in the armed services needed no character references, one sign said.

Four hundred high school graduates rushing for only 40 places shows how the graduates prefer university to either immediate military service or a job.

And in one Ukrainian city, a young man paid bribes totaling 3,000 rubles (\$4,140) to enter a pharmaceutical institute. Discovering he would have to keep paying 50 rubles (\$69) to pass every exam from that on, he gave himself up.

The two officials he bribed went to jail (one for nine years and one for eight). The student was let off because he confessed, according to the youth newspaper Komunisticheskaya Pravda.

While the Soviet population is 20 percent larger than that of the United States, the country has only 859 universities and institutes. It has 40 percent fewer students (4.95 million against 8.3 million).

The Soviets have 1 million new places in higher education this year, Minister of Higher Education Nikolai Kravonov said May 26. The competition was said to result in 2.4 applicants per place. For day students there are 3 per place. For some categories of students it can go as high as 10 per place.



Soviet first-year agricultural students value their places

(Novosti from Soviet)



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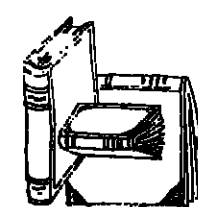
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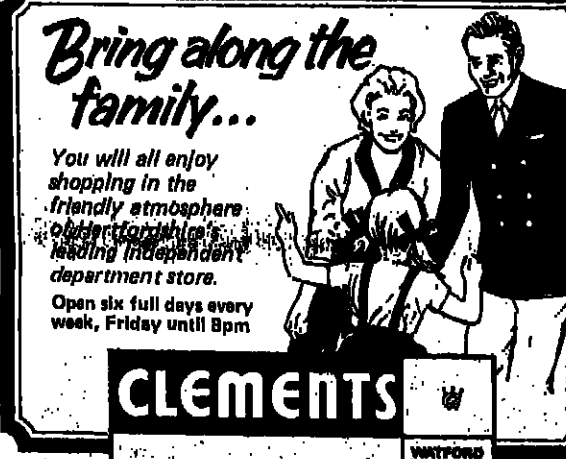


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China

After the U.S., China talks: still just friends

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Peking
There will be no rapid progress toward full normalization. But an informal agreement to disagree may allow limited co-operation between China and the United States to grow gradually.

That seems to be the result of the recent four days of talks here between Chinese leaders and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The talks ended Aug. 25 after a meeting in the Great Hall of the People between Mr. Vance and Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

At this writing few details had been released on specific topics covered in the talks. But the statements of both sides, including a press conference by Mr. Vance, suggested:

• Continued deadlock on the question of Taiwan. Neither

side used the word "progress" in describing results of the talks. But both affirmed a wish to move further toward full normalization at some still unspecified time.

• Continued cordiality and prospects for some gradual improvement in relations. The flavor of Chairman Hua's meeting with Mr. Vance affirmed that, despite delay on the Taiwan issue, China is not about to lose patience and reverse the trend for gradually improved relations with the United States.

"We think such an exploration is good," Mr. Hua told Mr. Vance in describing the four days of talks.

There is "no greater distance" between the countries now than before the talks, Mr. Vance told the press.

• A continuing dialogue between the two countries. Discussions will continue, said Mr. Vance — possibly during the visit by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua to the United Nations this fall. These are expected to cover foreign trade; technical, scientific, and cultural exchanges; and settlement of financial claims (frozen assets) against each other, Mr. Vance said.

There was no joint communiqué, which suggested that no major specific agreement had resulted from the talks. Mr. Vance said there was no need for a communiqué, because the talks were "exploratory."

One reported purpose of the Vance-trip was to acquaint the Chinese leaders with the political difficulties in Congress and with public opinion over the Taiwan issue. These make it difficult

to meet at present China's conditions for normalization that the U.S. should sever relations with Taiwan, withdraw its 1,400 remaining soldiers, and end the 1954 mutual security treaty, the secretary was expected to explain. The Chinese were to be asked to show patience in the matter.

Mr. Vance said the talks included a discussion of public opinion and the mood in Congress. But there was no word on the Chinese reaction.

The secretary's mission was also to sound out the Chinese on how they would react to certain kinds of continued American aid (possibly military) to Taiwan after cancellation of the treaty. Asked if he now understood the probable Chinese reaction, Mr. Vance replied, "I believe I do." However, he refused to discuss just what the Chinese had told him.

The mission also sought to explain American policy toward China's antagonist, the Soviet Union. China has been concerned that American détente with the Soviet Union would harm its interests. In private the Chinese have suggested that the wind-down of American military presence in places like Thailand and South Korea could open the way for Soviet military expansion.

But Mr. Vance said the Chinese had expressed no concern on American military withdrawals in the talks.

Whatever disappointment the Chinese leaders felt over the apparent failure to make speedier progress on Taiwan, their reaction remained low-keyed.

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Australia

Antistrike legislation

Government master/public servant

By Denis Warner
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

In less than 30 hours, the House of Representatives and the Senate passed sweeping emergency measures. These will empower Federal ministers to suspend without pay or dismiss any public servant who takes part in industrial action which seriously disrupts community services.

The government directed the legislation specifically against mail sorters and van drivers at the key Federal Mail Exchange in Sydney who for a fortnight had staged a series of 24-hour work stoppages to protest a new roster.

While continuing to work for the rest of the time, and of course to draw their weekly pay, the sorters and drivers threw local, interstate, and international mails into chaos. Hundreds of bags of unsorted mail piled up, involving some six million letters and packets.

No one writing a letter for interstate or in-

ternational delivery could be sure that it would reach its destination.

As a result of the new Federal legislation, the government will not need to ask the Arbitration Commission to resolve disputes involving striking government workers. It not only has the power to dismiss those directly involved. It can also stand down without pay any public servants who cannot be gainfully employed as a result of industrial action taken by other government employees or workers in private industry.

The government's action has raised a storm in the public service unions. Nevertheless, the alacrity with which the Redfern postal workers agreed to stop their rolling strikes and to resume normal working hours suggested that even the strikers were aware of public irritation with the mail delays.

That, unfortunately, does not seem likely to be the end of the story. Two major white collar unions, the Council of Australian Government Employee Organisations and the Australian

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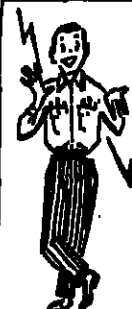
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Continued from preceding page

tion Council of Salaried and Professional Associations, have demanded that the government withdraw the new anti-strike legislation.

This does not seem remotely likely. The government has become increasingly concerned with trade union militancy. Only a fortnight before the government introduced the new legislation, Mr. Ian Sinclair, deputy leader of the National Country Party, one of the two parties in the coalition government, and Minister for Primary Industries, caused a storm that echoed back from London. He accused British shop stewards in Australian industries of having imported the "British disease," damaged Australia's industrial fabric, and exacerbated relationships between employers and employees.

The British High Commission in Canberra took the almost unprecedented step of denying the charge. But Sir John Egerton, one of Australia's most experienced union and labor officials, agreed with Mr. Sinclair that "the Pommy [English] shop steward as distinct from the English migrant, has been responsible for a change in the pattern of industrial behaviour in Australia."

He says that British shop stewards who have migrated to Australia fail to understand what can be done under an Australian Arbitration system acting in an impartial manner, with the

result that the left wing were now "throwing people out of work, defying the Arbitration Commission, defying the Australian Labour Party and defying the government."

Only a tiny minority is involved in these tactics, but whether such a minority should have the right to disrupt the entire Australian community in seeking redress for its real or imagined wrongs seems likely to play a major part in Australia's immediate political and economic future.

The drivers of a few hundred gasoline tankers who went on strike recently brought the state of Victoria to an almost complete standstill. And the Victorian State government is still frustrated in its efforts to build a new and essential power station because a few left-wing unions object, theoretically on environmental grounds, to its location.

To meet all possible union objections, the State government sought, and won, union approval for the appointment of an independent commission to investigate the feasibility of building elsewhere.

When the decision went against them, however, the left-wing unions decided to continue the ban. As a result, long-suffering Victorians will face severe power cuts at the end of the decade.

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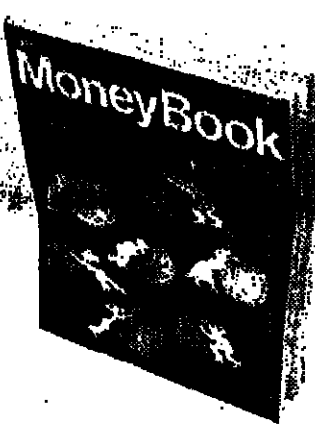
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Idi Amin addresses students after awarding degrees at Makerere University, Kampala.



Military police whip Makerere students forced to walk on their knees during campus disturbances on Aug. 3, 1976.



Markets offer vegetables grown domestically, but food is three times as expensive as in 1970. Photos by Katy Hansen

UGANDA Rich land in ruin

By Katy Hansen
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ugandan President Idi Amin Dada's antics, which get world headlines, seem timed to divert attention from life inside his country. And that, day by day, is deteriorating.

Once called the "pearl of Africa" by Winston Churchill, this potentially rich agricultural country is slowly receding into a 19th-century subsistence economy. Commodities that once were exported now are imported and sometimes are not even available.

For example, sugar was at one time grown in Uganda, refined, and exported. Today the commodity is scarce. When it comes irregularly to the market, Ugandans stand in line to pay \$2 a pound. Although sugarcane can be seen growing in the fields, the refineries are operating at 20 percent capacity.

Clothes and kitchen goods are available, but very expensive. A new shirt sells for \$30, a plastic dishpan for \$10. A simple cup and saucer goes for \$3, and a one-quart stainless steel saucepan for more than \$100. Meat — any meat, good or bad — sells for \$1.75 a pound when it is available. Eggs sell for \$3.90 a dozen.

The government has tried to control prices for meat and eggs; but when these prices are enforced by Army squads, the merchants drop out of business. They cannot make a living at the controlled prices. Meat and eggs have at times disappeared completely from the market.

Many leave capital

As the economy deteriorates, many people are leaving the capital, Kampala. Salaries have not kept pace with prices, and workers are leaving their jobs for the farm, where they can grow their own food.

Even in Kampala, people are likely to have their own shambas (small land holdings), where they grow matooke, a nonweird banana that is steamed and mashed like potatoes.

In the southern part of Uganda, food production has always been simple — just let the banana trees grow. But food for local consumption is fast becoming the only

agricultural endeavor. This is a drastic change for a country that has derived 90 percent of its export earnings from agricultural products.

Cotton used to be a major export; it brought in \$42 million in 1970. In 1976 the cotton crop brought in \$25 million, but the volume decreased to 33 percent of 1970 levels. Production dropped another 20 percent in 1976. Even with government "double production" campaigns, promises of increased prices, and guarantees of cash payments for the 1977 crop, it is unlikely farmers will be induced to grow cotton.

For a number of years they have been given promissory notes for crop payments by a government marketing board that sells the cotton overseas. The farmers have been unable to collect on these notes. Thus, many have turned to food crops that can be sold inside Uganda without going through a government marketing agency.

Smuggling a problem

Coffee exports, too, have slowed. Production in 1975 was down 20 percent from the record set in 1973.

Despite this decline, coffee is fast becoming the government's main source of export revenue. In 1976 it accounted for 80 percent of all exports. Overmature trees and neglected plantations will further reduce this source of export goods.

Smuggling is becoming a problem. To get foreign currency rather than the inflated Ugandan shilling for their coffee, farmers and others take the crop across the borders in large quantities. It is said that neighboring Rwanda's export of coffee is well above its own production.

Uganda's economy has been in a state of decline since the death of President Milton Obote in 1980. The economy is on the verge of collapse. Like the economy, Uganda's educational system is decaying. Teachers are overworked, and buildings are in disrepair.

Makerere University, once one of the finest institutions in Africa, is losing its faculty as the young leave for better opportunities elsewhere, and the old

leave in fear. Faculty members have been detained and questioned by the military. At least one vice-chancellor, the chief administrative officer of the university, has been killed.

Higher enrollment forced

Departments are understaffed. In the 1976 staff directory, 20 percent of all staff posts were listed as vacant, yet the government is forcing increased student enrollment. Books are scarce, and general supplies are a constant problem. The library has obtained few books and magazines the last two years.

Even water on campus is a problem. Toilets in many departments do not operate. Construction of outposts is being considered. Many faculty houses are being supplied with water during the day by trucks.

Perhaps the most devastating effect on the university

is on the rest of the population — is the tension and uncertainty caused by President Amin's reign of terror. When the students boycotted classes to protest against conditions last August, military police whipped and shot at any student they could find.

During final exams in February and March, students, faculty, and administrative staff who came from the Acholi and Langi tribal groups — the groups General Amin suspected of plotting against him — did not stay in their dormitories or homes overnight for fear of military arrest. One night two dormitories emptied completely when rumors spread that the Army was going to raid; it was not.

Throughout the country no one feels safe from detention and violence. No one knows who may be next or the last person to be taken in.

The Ugandans are by nature quiet, but the present conditions emphasize their reserve — and unhappiness. In private conversations, their fear, sadness, and rage surface.

No signs of opposition

Any leaders of a potential opposition are gone; they have been killed or have run away. The death of Anglican Archbishop Janani Lumumba, the highest-ranking Christian leader in Uganda, was to them a final indication that the situation was hopeless. (The government says the archbishop died in an automobile accident while under detention and on his way to interrogation; others say he was shot.)

Thus, aside from dissident factions within the Army, there is apparently little organized opposition to President Amin. The periodic charges of plots against the

government are highly questionable, and many suspect that the evidence of such plots is fabricated. Attempts on President Amin's life have all failed — often because someone has sought "reward" by turning in the potential assassins.

The Ugandans see little hope for a change. If Field Marshal Amin were assassinated, another man from within the Army would be there to fill his shoes.

Although conditions are chaotic, no alternatives are readily evident. Under President Amin, Uganda is going backward. Yet there remains the vague hope that future rulers will be more educated and enlightened about the needs of a modern nation.

Mrs. Hansen, a free-lance journalist, was in Uganda from July, 1976, to March, 1977, with her husband, who was on a teaching assignment.



In Kampala many goods cannot be bought; some items in store windows are 'for display only'.



Residents of faculty housing at Makerere get water trucked to campus.

people

They're digging up THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN

By Stephen Webbe

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Brighton, East Sussex, England
As the archaeologists dug deeper into the Dorsetshire field they came across fragments of corroded aluminum, glistening dully in the soil.

In one of the most intriguing excavations to take place in Britain in recent years, they were recovering the remains of a German aircraft shot down during the Battle of Britain.

On Oct. 7, 1940, the Bf-110 long-range escort fighter had been part of an attacking force of Nazi warplanes that had clawed skyward from Cherbourg and set course for England to bomb the Westland aircraft factory at Yeovil in Somerset.

From the rear cockpit of the aircraft, that autumn day 37 years ago, gunner Herbert Schilling watched the Normandy fields disappear in the distance as the armada climbed steadily over the English Channel to avoid radar detection.

He snatched a saddle drum magazine on his machine gun, cocked the weapon, and searched the sky for the dread Spitfires and Hurricanes that had so grievously mauled the Luftwaffe since the Battle of Britain had begun in July.

Oberfeldwebel Schilling was only too well aware of the toll the Royal Air Force had taken of the ponderous twin-engine machines he flew in — aircraft Luftwaffe commander Herman Goering fondly termed his "Ironclads."

Invincible in Poland, Holland, and France where they had encountered scant opposition the Bf-110s, or Destroyers as they were called, had been shot out of the sky by their lighter, faster, and more maneuverable British opponents.

As the force of Ju-88s, Bf-109s, and Bf-110s roared on up to 20,000 feet, Herbert Schilling relaxed a little. It was an altitude that made interception harder for British Fighter Command. He glanced over his shoulder at pilot Karl Herzog. The Oberfeldwebel seemed just as tensely bent over the controls as ever.

Lulled by the thunder of the aircraft's Daimler-Benz engines, Herbert Schilling began to think of his fiancée, Carla, and the warm September days they had spent together in Hamburg on his last leave. In the diary he kept in his tunic pocket he had penciled the words: "In case of accident contact Carla Carstenn."

Homebound after attack
The attacking aircraft encountered variable cloud and occasional showers as they swept in over the English coast but visibility over the target was fair. In formations stepped up to 25,000 feet they dropped 60 high-explosive and six oil bombs on the aircraft works. As huge columns of smoke rose into the sky from the burning installations, the German aircraft resumed formation and raced for home.

Herbert Schilling and Karl Herzog never reached the safety of their Norman base. A burst of fire from a pursuing Spitfire of No. 609 Squadron based at Middle Wallop

in Hampshire sent their Bf-110 plunging into a valley just outside the Dorsetshire village of Long Bredy, eight miles west of Dorchester. By the end of the month the Battle of Britain was over.

While Carla Carstenn no doubt treasured the memory of her fiancé — and may indeed do so to this day — the crash that killed the two German airmen was rapidly forgotten as the desperate aerial struggle raged on.

To Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding, commander-in-chief, Fighter Command, in his Bentley Priory headquarters near London it was just one of 21 Nazi warplanes shot down that day at the cost of 17 of his own machines.

To Generalfeldmarschall Hugo Sperrle, monocol commander of Air Fleet 3 whose aircraft staged the raid, it was simply one more loss in a bleak catalog of carnage that by the end of the battle would record the deaths of hundreds of German airmen and the loss of 1,733 Luftwaffe warplanes.

But the luckless Bf-110 which so speedily became a battle statistic in 1940 is no longer just an anonymous figure in the grim mathematics of war.

Last August the remains of the aircraft were dug from the Dorset soil by the Wealden Aviation Archaeological Group which, since its creation five years ago, has excavated some 60 British, German, and American aircraft that crashed in England during World War II.

The archaeologists brought a variety of poignant objects to the surface. With the exception of a damaged flare pistol, most were personal: a handkerchief, a metal watch-strap, a bottle opener, a battered cigarette lighter made in Hamburg, and a leather-covered cigarette case bearing the words "Hamburg-Hafen" and embossed with a view of the port.

But the most moving items recovered from the wreckage was one-half of Herbert Schilling's tunic, in the pocket of which was discovered his diary and purse.

The latter yielded a signed receipt for a postal order he had bought in Hamburg on Sept. 5, 1940, along with two French coins and a Czechoslovakian one.

It also contained a telephone token issued by the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, the Nazi province Hitler had carved out of Czechoslovakia, which would later be ruled with such ruthlessness by SS Obergruppenführer Reinhard Heydrich. Two 60 haler stamps issued by the protectorate, depicting the 13th-century cathedral of St. Barbara in Kutna Hora near Prague, were also found inside.

The Wealden Aviation Archaeological Group (WAAG) earned its name because its members initially confined their activities to a wooded swath of countryside called the Weald — or, rather, that part of it which lies in East Sussex. It was founded by two residents of the southern English county — Andrew Saunders, a public health inspector from Hailsham and Steven Hall, a Brighton plasterer, its secretary and chairman, respectively.

But WAAG member Peter Foote, a British Aerospace en-

gineer who owns one of the few surviving Bf-109 fighters, is considered by his fellow archaeologists to be the real founder. Seven years before WAAG wrested its first aluminum fragment from the soil, he excavated a Bf-110 at Washington in West Sussex, recovering its engines, tail

wheel, undercarriage, dinghy paddles, and one of two parachutes.

A bus driver, a builder, a mechanic, a draughtsman, and a fireman complete the dedicated band of aircraft archaeologists, whose excavations are leading them farther and farther afield in Britain and may even take them onto the Continent.

"I didn't think it would develop into anything like this," says Mr. Saunders who, if he had a time machine, would slip back to the most famous of all Battle of Britain fighter stations, Biggin Hill in Kent, to watch a dogfight between Bf-109E and a Spitfire Mk.II on a hot August afternoon in 1940.

Like Steve Hall he cannot remember a time when he was not fascinated by World War II aircraft. He found his first wartime trophy when he was 17 on a hill called the Big Man of Wilmington in East Sussex. "It was a fragment of a Dakota, a bit of old aluminum really," he says.

In 1971 Andy Saunders and some friends discovered the remains of a B-25 Mitchell bomber in Pevensey River, also in East Sussex. He recalls that a propeller blade was sticking out of the water.

News of the find leaked out and when a team of divers from the Royal Air Force Museum at Hendon near London arrived to help salvage the wrecked bomber, a crowd turned up to watch and help itself to souvenirs. "We lost a few bits," concedes Mr. Saunders, whose archaeological exploits have made him something of a celebrity at Hailsham, where he is widely known as "the chap who dug up aircraft."

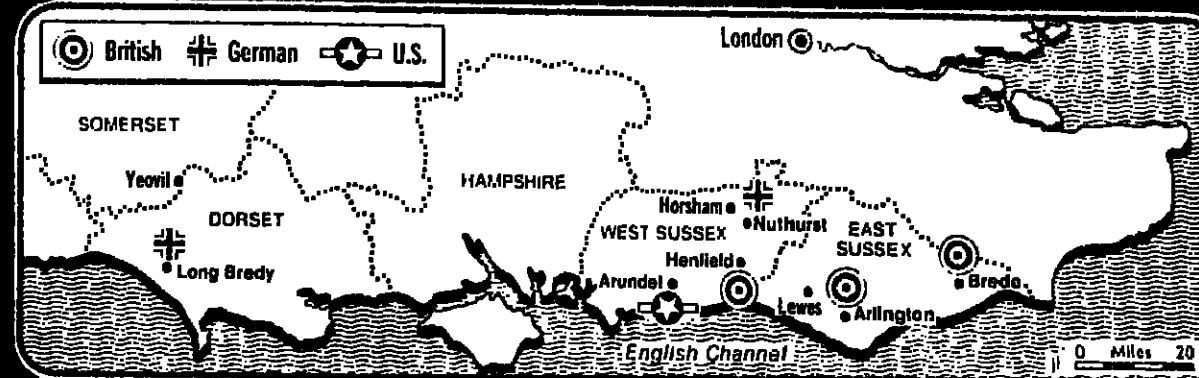
Steve Hall remembers his parents receiving a school report when he was 11 that declared: "If your son spent more time on normal subjects rather than war he would get along far better." He, too, found his first trophy in 1971. In fact, he found several. Ferreting around a wood at Ashburnham near Battle in East Sussex he discovered 50 caliber ammunition in the undergrowth and a section of fuselage still hanging from a tree. He also turned up a parachute clip and fragments of a rubber dinghy.

Later he learned that two B-26 "Marauders" en route to bomb German gun emplacements on D-Day had collided over the spot.

Were it not for the need to earn a living, the Wealden Aviation Archaeological Group would consume Steve Hall's every waking hour. His Brighton house testifies to his compulsive hobby. "I've got undercarriage legs, carburetors, oxygen bottles, and propeller blades in my bedroom at home," he confesses with a smile. "My three brothers think I'm mad."

Continued on next page

people



(Continued from preceding page)

I'm a raving lunatic spending weekend after weekend in the rain, sleet, and snow. Fortunately I have a very tolerant wife." But digging up wrecked aircraft is not just a weekend diversion for the secretary and chairman of WAAG. Rarely an evening passes when the two are not swapping plans and information on the telephone.

Archaeology may seem something of an anachronism where World War II is concerned but the piston-engined aircraft of the period, nose-diving into soft soil at speeds of 200 to 300 miles per hour, have left much behind that can be excavated.

While the impact twisted propellers, sheared off wings and tore open fuel tanks with devastating results, engines and fuselages had a tendency to bury themselves deep beneath the surface. "It was like throwing a paving stone off a block of flats," explains Mr. Saunders graphically. "We dug 32 feet for a Bf-109 once and the engine and fuselage are still down there."

A mechanical excavator is an essential item on most digs. "When you consider that aircraft are often 20 feet down it's the only way you can do it," observes Mr. Saunders.

Research comes first

Before the members of WAAG can pack their wellington boots and overalls and drive to some remote dig site, much painstaking research has to be done to establish the general location of crashed aircraft.

As secretary, Andy Saunders puts in a good few hours at the Air Historical Branch of the Ministry of Defence in London and he is not an infrequent visitor to the capital's forbidding Public Record Office to pore over unit diaries and intelligence reports.

Other valuable clues to the whereabouts of aircraft are gleaned from wartime newspapers which often published photographs of downed Nazi warplanes, and from police reports, Air Raid Precaution records and local council files. "It's a jigsaw puzzle," says Mr. Saunders. The group also obtains information on crash sites from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission and its equivalents in the United States and West Germany.

Often a knock on a door in a village will yield precise information about a wartime crash site that documentary research has failed to pinpoint. "We rely more or less solely on local inhabitants," Mr. Hall notes, stressing that map references obtained from the official documents are not as reliable as they might appear.

Once a crash site is identified the group seeks permission to excavate it, from the Ministry of Defence, which claims ownership of all wrecks, and then from the farmer or landowner.

WAAG excavated its first aircraft, a Spitfire, in August, 1972, at Breda near Hastings in East Sussex. A local farmer who, as a small boy, had seen the aircraft plummet earthward showed Mr. Hall where it had crashed. "He was sitting on a gate by a cornfield having his lunch when he saw a Spitfire diving straight at him," Steve Hall explains laughingly. "He jumped into a ditch with a sandwich still in his hand."

The group does not confine itself to excavating fighters. It has dug up the remains of a Liberator bomber that crashed in the grounds of Arundel Castle in West Sussex on June 22, 1944. Part of the USAF's Eighth Air Force based in eastern England, the B-24 was hit over the English coast by the Luftwaffe's anti-aircraft fire.

WAAG dug up three of its four Pratt & Whitney engines, all of its 10 50 caliber machine guns together with the armored seats used by the pilot and copilot.

In one of its most fascinating excavations to date, the group is currently unearthing a Stuka dive bomber "somewhere in Sussex." The location of the Ju-87 is being kept secret for fear of an onslaught of souvenir hunters. "There's a lot of it there but it's waist deep in treacherous mud," observes Mr. Saunders, "and at high tide it's covered with water."

One of 10

The aircraft, flown by Pilot Officer Peter Oliver of No. 603 Squadron from Hornchurch in Essex, was shot down on Oct. 25, 1940, one of 10 machines lost that day in tackling raiders high over Kent and London.

Peter Oliver, who bailed out of his stricken aircraft to fight another day, now farms in Devon. "He was amazed we'd found the aircraft," says Mr. Saunders. "We intend to present him with something — probably a bill of control column."

In October, 1974, the group dug up the remains of another Spitfire at Henfield in West Sussex that had fallen foul of a Bf-109 on Oct. 1, 1940. Despite serious injuries Pilot Officer George Bennions of No. 41 Squadron from Rochester in Essex bailed out of the crippled fighter. The group traced him to Catterick in North Yorkshire where he is a schoolmaster and invited him down for the dig. He came and watched as the aircraft's propeller and propeller boss, together with numerous fragments, were brought to the surface. "He was sort of knocked over," recalls Mr. Hall. The diggers also found what they thought were maps but which turned out to be pages of the Daily Express for Oct. 5, 1940, folded around a sardine tin. A soldier guarding the wreck appears to have considerably wrapped up the tin after lunch and tucked it

into the wreckage.

On Sept. 5, 1976, WAAG excavated another Spitfire near Lewes. This one, flown by Pilot Officer Edward Smith-Hall of No. 129 Squadron based at Westhampnett in West Sussex, crashed at Arlington in East Sussex on May 5, 1942.

"He'd been hit by flak near Le Touquet," Mr. Saunders explains. "There was oil on his windscreen and his engine was on short bursts." The group knew the aircraft had crashed near the village but were not sure exactly where. Once again, a local inhabitant helped them out. A farmer, who as a 14-year-old boy had seen the pilot rip off his flying helmet and goggles and ball out of the doomed aircraft, pointed out the crash site.

It was from the Arlington site that the archaeologists recovered a small metal CO₂ cylinder. Automatic release of the gas would have forced the Spitfire's undercarriage down if its hydraulics had failed. From other aviation archaeologists in Britain WAAG learned that the bottle was

that had crashed at Nuthurst near Horsham, West Sussex, in April, 1944.

The group would like to open a museum of its own at Tangmere in West Sussex, one of the most celebrated Battle of Britain fighter stations. "Everyone, ex-pilots, councillors, are dead keen on the idea," says Mr. Saunders. "We'd set it up as a memorial to all those who flew from the airfield and didn't come back."

They plan to house the museum in one of the empty buildings on the disused airfield which is due to become an industrial estate. Peter Foote is expected to display his Bf-109 and they hope to get a Spitfire from the Royal Air Force Museum.

What of the future for the Wealden Aviation Archaeological Group? "If we can afford it France would be a good place to go," says Mr. Saunders. "Douglas Bader's crash site would be an interesting one to do. It would be nice to find a few bits."



By F. Graham Horley

Andy Saunders (second from left) and Steve Hall (right) with colleagues and propeller on Nuthurst dig

precisely what Moshe Dayan needed for the sinister all-black Spitfire he owns. They sent it to him. "It was a thrill knowing a part we dug up got an aircraft back into the air," exclaims Mr. Saunders.

The group does not confine itself to excavating fighters. It has dug up the remains of a Liberator bomber that crashed in the grounds of Arundel Castle in West Sussex on June 22, 1944. Part of the USAF's Eighth Air Force based in eastern England, the B-24 was hit over the English coast by the Luftwaffe's anti-aircraft fire.

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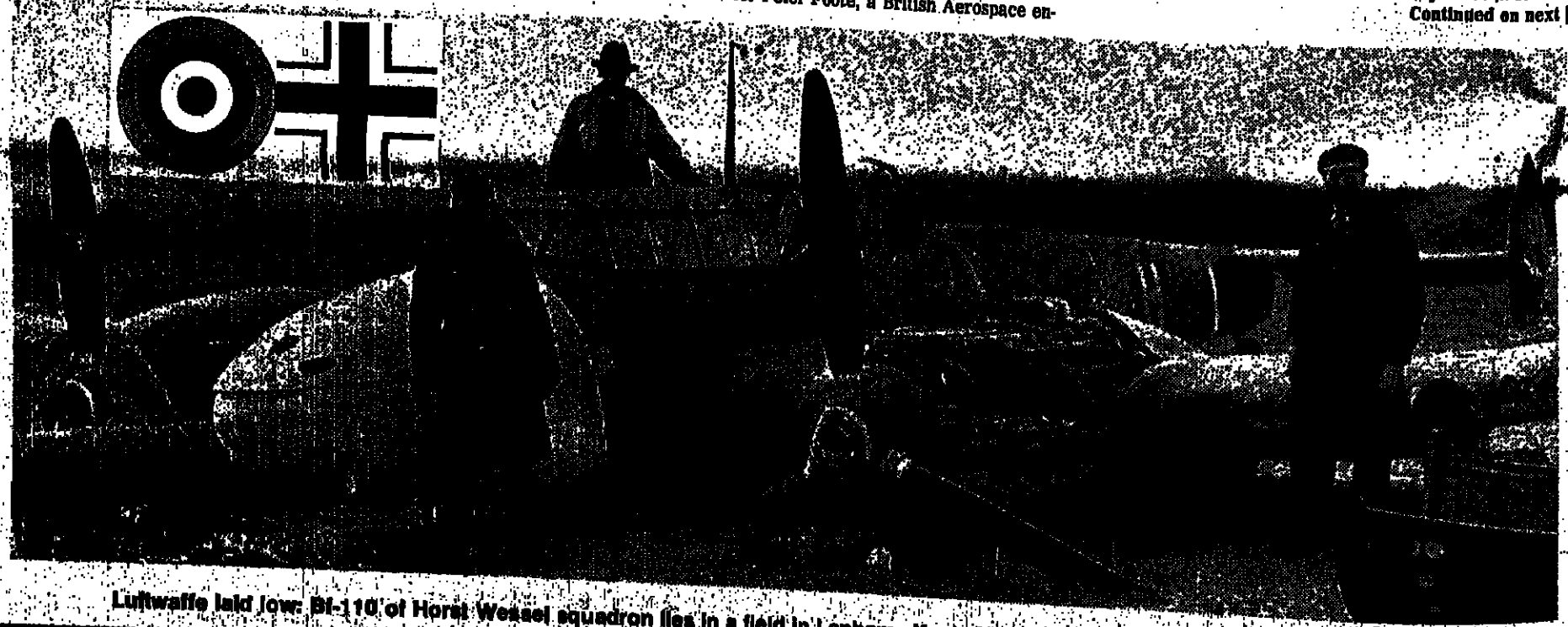
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While increasing its knowledge of air warfare over Britain, the Wealden Aviation Archaeological Group is also providing a fresh perspective on the German airmen who attempted to pave the way for Hitler's invasion of the country.

The tragic collection of personal belongings it has laboriously dug from the earth — the silver charm, the diary, cigarette lighter, stamps, and assorted coins — adds an appealing human dimension to a foe rarely portrayed as anything but cruel and heartless.

"Some people think we're ghoulish souvenir hunters," says Mr. Saunders. "But we're not."

Stephen Webbe edits the People and Travel pages.



Luftwaffe laid low: Bf-110 of Horst Wessel squadron lies in a field in Lenham, Kent, Sept. 20, 1940. In sky: archaeologists' insignia

Courtesy Kent Messenger

fashion

DIRECTION:

Autumn 1977



Pleasantly peasant by Franck Olivier

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York
The oldest known article of clothing is shaping up as the newest in style (such as the vagaries of fashion). The shawl, which for ages has served as outer cover for both rich and poor, now looks like the accessory most likely to be considered indispensable during the transitional time from late summer into fall, and long afterwards, as well.

As shawls arrive en masse in the stores, there will be shawls for all, starting at the top with the silk and cashmere YSL floral. Bottom-line styles, like the Glentex Alpine flowered challis, sell for as little as a tenth of the price, and in between there are handsome self-fringed challis paisleys.

And then there is the blouse beautiful. Backed by Paris and New York designers, well on its way to a promising fashion future, the blouse beautiful has many advantages. There is its versatility, for one thing.

Whereas the shirt, with its collar, its cuffs, and its buttons down the front, is bound by a certain uniformity, the blouse is free to vary in style. It is open to many variations in styling.

The shirt may be safari, polo, or Ivy League, but when all is said and done it is, au fond, the same ever-loving shirt. And with T-shirts and turtlenecks as the only available alternatives on the market lately, the classic shirt has been having a virtual monopoly over styles in tops.

More variety in styling was long overdue, and it began to come in recently with the peasant blouse. Then the trend away from the clinging body shirt in quest of better fit took off.

It gained momentum with Yves Saint Laurent's Pierrot ruff-collared blouses, shown with cardigans and trousers, and copied far and wide. The voluminous Cassinova blouse, a poetic rendition of the shirt, has been adapted for the high-fashion crowd by Karl Lagerfeld of Chloe and is also influencing American manufacturers.

The blouse beautiful is seasonless and adaptable to both working days and after-hours amusements. It can be worn later this month and on into fall and winter, serving to revivify and update strictly classic separates from last year's wardrobe. It has a lot going for it, as they say.

Anne Klein's challis shawl

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sports

Is cricket about to bowl
its last maiden over?

By Denis Warner
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne
Cricket is, or used to be, more art than sport. Like chess, excitement was highest when action was slowest.

The knowledgeable spectator loved a big hit that sent the ball soaring out of the ground, always provided, of course, that it was skill and not brute force that propelled it. It was the battle of bowler against batsman, the subtlety of pace changes, or the carefully prepared move that led to the batsman incautiously into cricket's equivalent of a pawn's role, that made the game worthwhile.

Cricket spoke a common language that bridged geographic gaps. On the village greens of England, or on the parched plains of Pakistan, a cricketer who could bowl a succession of maiden overs (deliver every ball in a succession of six or eight balls to a batsman without having a scoring shot registered against

him) was always as much admired as the man who could make 50 runs.

Which of the great cricketing countries of the world — England, Australia, the West Indies, India, Pakistan, and South Africa — is the best is a matter of continuing doubt. This is especially true since the South Africans have been barred from international cricket competition because their sides do not include blacks.

Traditional rivals for over a century the English and Australians compete for a mythical prize called the Ashes. The Ashes gets its name from a fake obituary to cricket that appeared in a London paper when Australia beat England in 1882. "The body," said the Sporting Times, "will be cremated and the ashes taken to Australia."

To the shock and horror of the cricket world, this summer may well be the last time the Ashes are ever played for.

The current test series — international cricket matches are always "tests" — was just

"African issues-racism and the rich/poor gap-exist all over the world. We look for what people must learn to live fruitfully together."

June Goodwin
Africa Correspondent
The Christian Science Monitor

June Goodwin readily admits that of all the places in the world she wants to write about, Africa comes first. Her interest in this continent surfaced back in 1964 when she spent two years in Ethiopia with the Peace Corps.

Since 1968 (except for two years in London with Reuter News Agency), she's been a Monitor staffer. She's brought color and humor to her travel stories, insight to editing the Monitor's news roundup, and now sensitivity and care to her Africa coverage.

The Goodwin ability to help readers feel what people in Africa feel has brought her wide recognition. In April 1977, for instance, she was presented the Madeline Dane Ross Award by the Overseas Press Club for articles on racial change in South Africa. This award is given for international reporting that "demonstrates a concern for humanity."

The Goodwin ability to bring understanding to a continent and its people makes the Monitor a newspaper you can rely on. To subscribe, use the coupon below.

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underway when a brash young Australian millionaire named Kerry Packer, who runs magazines and a television network, announced that he had signed up not only the entire Australian team, but pretty well all the best players in the world — eight from the West Indies, five from South Africa, three from Pakistan, and three from England — to play in a great new series timed to begin just as Australia and India meet for a series of "tests" in Australia in December.

For top stars and money available appears limitless. Even run-of-the-mill Australians not yet chosen to play for their country have signed on for three years at \$25,000 a year.

Mr. Packer is reported to have paid more than a million dollars to hire a ground in Melbourne normally used by footballers and to be cultivating a "wicket," or "pitch," (the 22-year stretch of turf between the two ends of the batting area) in a special hot house.

The central idea is to provide internationally "televized entertainment," a vulgar phrase to use in describing cricket. Instead of the delicate response to arched spinning delivery, true straight bat, it suggests whizz, bang, thump and other abominable sounds.

Those wonderful 5-day matches when neither side won but only played the game have perhaps gone forever.

Cricket writing used to be almost as refined an art as cricket itself. Many of the most famous men in English journalism did nothing else but travel the world to watch and write about test matches.

Neville Cardus, of the Manchester Guardian, deservedly the most famous of them all, used to double in off-season winters as a music critic.

His words flowed like Beethoven's 9th Symphony. Sometimes it was difficult to tell whether he was criticizing a cricket match or a concert, and this, too, was appropriate. Good cricket was classical music.

Now it is to be played at the tempo of the Beatles. Television viewers in all parts of the cricket world will watch Australia's Dennis Lillee bowl at a hundred miles an hour and the West Indies' Clive Lloyd hit him for six over the members' stand. It simply is not cricket.

In fact, it is already war. The six-member countries of the International Cricket Conference have taken a unanimous stand against Mr. Kerry Packer and what they call his "four-ring circus." They have issued an ultimatum to the players, abandon Mr. Packer, or be banned from all approved international cricket.

Mr. Bailey, secretary of the ICC, says, "It's simple. The players have been given a choice. Packer or cricket."

But it is not quite as simple as that. Mr. Packer does not think of cricket in musical, poetic, or chess terms. "The ultimate purgatory for me would be to go to the Opera House and hear Joan Sutherland sing," he told an interviewer, adding for emphasis a single, "Ugh."

He is very much given, however, to careful business practice. The contracts given his chosen international brigade seem watertight.

As some Australians and West Indians were having second thoughts about their new role, the action moved to the High Court of England, where, three English players, and Packer, began legal proceedings against the International Cricket Conference.

"The ICC now fights for the preservation of a great sport," wrote the Melbourne Herald in an editorial. "Most lovers of the game will hope that eventually this is achieved and that cricket, however damaged temporarily, will find its true place again."

science

Living fossils

Sorry, but
that's no
plesiosaur

By Robert C. Cowen

A Japanese trawler netted the two-ton remains of an animal off New Zealand last spring and word subsequently went around the world that a "dinosaur" still lives. It was a spectacular, and premature, conclusion.

The few photos and sketch the crew brought home do indeed suggest the long neck and flippers of a plesiosaur — a marine reptile thought extinct for 100 million years — as reported by Yoshinori Imazu.

Research
notebook

umi, director-general of the National Science Museum at Tokyo in July. But marine biologists have been reluctant to endorse Imazu's widely quoted statement that this is a "precious and important" discovery.

After looking at photos sent from Japan, Carl Hubbs of Scripps Institute of Oceanography in La Jolla said he was virtually certain "it wasn't an extinct reptile. His colleague, Richard Rosenblatt, who manages Scripps' fish collection, thought it might well be the rotted remains of a whale, which he said are misidentified "as all sorts of things."

Alwyn Wheeler of London's Natural History Museum said it might be a shark, some of which are 30 feet or more in length. He noted that partly decomposed shark remains often seem to have the long neck and flippers shown in the photos.

In short, the photos, sketches, and verbal descriptions of the fishermen can be interpreted several ways by expert biologists. But they are too thin a base upon which to lay any conclusion.

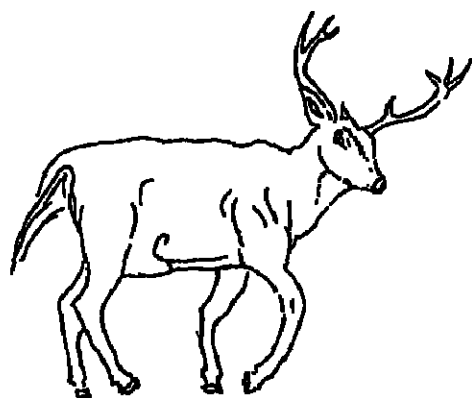
Finding unambiguous evidence that plesiosaurs still exist would indeed be a spectacular discovery. And scientists have been surprised enough in recent decades by the sudden appearance of "living fossils" to keep an open mind toward such things. The coelacanth, once firmly believed to be extinct, now is one of the living fishes of our own age. Nautilus, an "extinct" genus of mollusks, has persisted for hundreds of millions of years.

But scientists have examined many specimens of these "living fossils." The "specimen" the Japanese fishermen found was so decayed they had to throw it away. The record they brought back is too ambiguous to be interpreted. To suggest that it is evidence of a plesiosaur, when it might just as well be a whale or shark, seems purely wishful thinking.

This emphasizes the need for healthy skepticism where such monster stories are concerned. Scientists, like everyone else, sometimes let enthusiasm override judgment. Also, they love to speculate. And their speculations may be reported as carrying more weight than the scientists themselves would give them. Whatever the case here, and it may have been a mixture of both factors, the lack of clear evidence is warning enough to take visions of plesiosaurs with a grain of salt.

No one can say that plesiosaurs do not swim in the depths of the Pacific. But there's no reason to think they are swimming there either. The trawler's report doesn't even provide enough evidence to justify sending an expedition to look for them.

for children



William Huey, 9
San Francisco, California

Footprints of young explorers

Pre-teens around the world are invited to send in their explorations on any subjects they choose. They can be poems, very short stories, drawings, or favorite hobbies. Those items we don't have room for will be returned if you include a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Send to Children's Page, Box 353, Astor Station, Boston, MA 02123.

I'd like to teach the world to be calm

I'd like the world to be all calm without fights and wars,
With airplanes and tanks all calm in famous museums.
I'd like to keep the world all clean with garbage in cans.
And sweep the playground every day and wash it with some soap.

Kelauke Iki, 4th grade
Nishimachi International School
Tokyo, Japan

Life

Galloping through the streets,
It's as though I were riding on air,
Hiding my beautiful black stallion,
Flying through the trees and enjoying
the breeze,
Letting all my time fly by me,
Ignoring all my duties of life,
Letting out all the strife,
I shall not ignore this fact,
But life has its times for this and that.
Down Hubbard, 11
Whitesboro, New York

Swans

The swans on the lake are beautiful,
flapping their snowy white wings.
Their slender crystal necks shine in the sun.
They look so graceful too.

When they fly down into land splashing
on their way flying in the air up there.
They look so graceful gliding down to land,
but their wings sound like a brass band.

Fluffy little helpless signets,
their parents fighting for them,
Look at the cob and the pen,
back to the nest again.
Mother tired out.
Soon they will be chased
by their own father out of the family,
they will go out, out, out.

Jeannette "Myfanwy" Ellen Woods — Jack, 8
Kirkby Lonsdale, England

Sky book

Silver jet.
Soaring,
Penciling a
Polished sky
with wobbly
words.
Krislin Miller, 7
Ottawa, Canada

King Tut's Treasure



We started to leave for Chicago at about
6:00 in the morning and got to the Field
Museum at 8:30. We got in line and in about 11
minutes we were inside the building!

When you get inside the building they will
give you a receipt that you will exchange for
tickets. When you get the tickets they will
have a number on them telling the time you
can see the Tut exhibit. When we got our
tickets it was a 15-minute wait. That was
too bad, but when we left, the waiting time
was 8 hours!

When we went into the Tut exhibit they had
it fixed up so you felt like you were going
down, down, down, into a tomb!
The Tut exhibit was amazing and beautiful.
Why don't you take a vacation sometime and
see King Tut's treasure?

Michelle McGinnis, 1
Connersville, Indiana



Scampy

One day our gardener found a little hare in
a corner of the garden. We named it Scampy.
I used to feed it milk with a medicine drop-
per. At first we used to feed it Marie biscuits
and toast. Then we fed it leaves, grass, and
carrots. It was cuddly and nice. It was so
cute. But one day it ran away. It was only
one month old and it ran like the wind.

Maria Lookwood, 1
Madras, India

The hawk

Hawk
Soaring above
Eyes open wide
No food in sight
Search

Orinda, California

Love

Love is a lawn.
Love is something
you love all along.

Allyson Garey, 7
Laguna Hills, California

The beautiful bird

Once upon a time there lived a beautiful
bird who lived in a very green wood. One day
the bird was flying quite low and she flew
into a net. A man came out of a bush and
looked at a pet shop.

After about two weeks a man came and
bought her. When he got out of the shop, he
let the bird go free.

Edward Christie, 9
Herts, England

Michelle Blasse, 12
Chicago, Illinois

The Sea

The sea is calm,
the sea is rough.
The rocks are smooth,
the rocks are tough.
I love to watch the tide
roll in
and sometimes see a large
fish swim.
The sand is wet
and also dry.
And when the wind blows
it makes the sand fly.
The only stars that I
can reach
are just the starfish
on the beach.

Laurie Carlson, 12
Rockport, Massachusetts

The wind

How I love the wind
who tempts the trees to dance
and the way it gives itself
to the quiet waves.

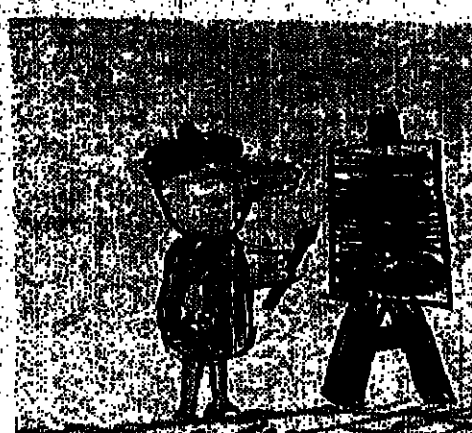
It blows the weary rain
toward the secret places;
no one ever will see
those plates the wind preserves.

Kristen John, 10
Toronto

Clouds

If I were a cloud I would be so proud as to
sit high in the sky way over the ground.
As I sit there all day I am threatened to
sweat for the wind gives me a slow push
away. I'm followed by many who are threat-
ened by the clouds who are afraid of all the blame.

Susan Walling, 11
Ventura, California



Jenny Schontag, 7
Richmond, Virginia

What is Yellow?

Sun in the sky is partly yellow.
So is the color of lemon Jell-O.
Lightning is yellow when it rains.
Yellow is flowers on the window panes.
Eberhard Faber makes yellow pencils,
And I wish Georg Jensen made yellow utensils
For eating things like bananas and squash.
And keeping them yellow right after you wash.
Crayola makes crayons that sometimes are yellow.
It seems like yellow is quite a fellow.
Yellow brightens up your day
In an extraordinary way!

Margot S. Heilman, 11
Syracuse, New York

Ode to Chicago

From the time early settlers founded this place,
it began to grow bigger, face by face.
They saw it as land unused and new
and from that time on, it grew and grew.

Skyscrapers and towers, hundreds of feet high,
Reaching and stretching into the clear sky.
Factories humming, busy as bees,
Manufacturing and producing as much as they please.

Libraries, museums, other places too,
New things, new fads — so much to do.
Look around and see what things have done —
Television, radio, and theater — that's fun!

Police, doctors, firemen and teachers —
Lawyers, mailmen, bakers, and preachers.
Serve you and help you the whole day through.

State Street, expressways, and Michigan Avenue,
A Calder, a Chagall, and a Picasso to view.
I see the Hancock and the giant Sears tower —
Chicago grows bigger and better each hour!

travel

Great Britain's
stately homes:
treasures in trust

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent on The Christian Science Monitor

Britain's stately homes have been called "supreme orchestrations" of architecture, interior design, craftsmanship, and scale. Many describe their sense of grandeur as a "living space." Certainly they represent some of the greatest works of England's golden age of architecture and landscape gardening. They span more than 500 years and reflect the genius of dozens of superb architects, including Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, John Nash, and Robert Adam. They are more and more recognized as national treasures which must somehow, in these hardest of times, be allowed and indeed helped to endure and enrich the future.

This should prove to be a milestone summer. Over 500 of these historic houses — ranging from palace to small manor house — will have welcomed more than an estimated 11 million overseas visitors who came for the silver jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II. This record number of visitors will, it is hoped, have left behind \$3.5 billion to help boost Britain's sagging economy, as well as help save the houses. Thousands will have paid from 25 cents to \$1.50 in admission charges to wander through the important English landmarks — and spent generously at the houses for souvenirs, literature, teas, and lunches.

Referring to the expected rush, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu said, "Without tourism our great houses would be empty hulks, or lunatic asylums, or government offices, and their furnishings would be dispersed in museums around the world. In the face of increasing taxes and upkeep costs, tourism is the key to survival for our historic homes and monuments." He said such homes had more than 50 million visitors in the last decade.

"These houses are not replaceable; they form collectively Britain's greatest contribution to the visual arts," says author Nigel Nicolson. They could not be built today, and the value of their contents is beyond calculation. The houses, their art-works and furnishings, and their splendid settings are beyond price. Their preservation has become of prime importance to Britons and to Anglophiles everywhere.

Popular television series such as "Upstairs, Downstairs" and "Civilisation," movies such as "Barry Lyndon," and books such as "Rose: My Life in Service" by Lady Astor's maid, Rosina Harrison, have stirred great interest not only in aristocratic "upstairs" environments, but also in the quarters where the "downstairs" staff has lived and worked. Visitors today want to view more than elegant ballrooms, dining halls, and picture galleries. They also have great interest in 18th and 19th century kitchens and bathrooms, in stables, barns, cider mills, dovecotes, and workers' cottages.

Today, about one-third of the great houses open to the public are run by the government's Department of the Environment, a third are in the hands of the National Trust, and the final third are still owned and lived in by families.

The National Trust, founded in 1895, is today the biggest con-



Visitor's favorite — Sir Winston's old home, Chartwell, at Westerham, Kent

Keystone photo

servation society in Britain and the country's largest private landowner. It is today responsible for 150 great houses, 100 gardens, 20 nature reserves, 2,000 farms, 30 villages and hamlets, 362 miles of British coastline forests, 10 deer parks, 12 castles, 17 old mills, hundreds of prehistoric sites, and a dozen Roman ruins. It was founded by three people who foresaw industrialization would be an increasing threat to the countryside and to ancient buildings of England, Wales, and Northern Ireland, and who sought to ensure places of historic interest and natural beauty would be held permanently by the trust for the benefit of future generations.

The Trust is a charity, with certain tax exemptions but no government support. Its existence depends on the generosity of donors, voluntary members, and the general public.

Today it has more than 600,000 members (a basic membership costs less than \$5). In the past few years, a more aware and appreciative British public has been joining at the rate of 100,000 per year.

In 1907, according to assistant secretary of the trust, Lawrence E. M. Rich, an act of Parliament declared Trust properties to be "inalienable," which means they can never be sold or mortgaged, and are fairly immune from local or national government condemnation proceedings. The Trust, says Mr. Rich, now owns and controls more than 450,000 acres and its assets are calculated in billions of dollars.

The trust's most popular property is Chartwell, former home of Sir Winston Churchill in Kent. It drew 167,000 visitors last year. Bodiam Castle in East Sussex, Tatton Park house and gardens in Cheshire, Waddesdon Manor in Buckinghamshire, and Dunster Castle in Somerset are also on the trust's "top 10" list for visitation. Other popular homes include those of authors Rudyard Kipling and George Bernard Shaw, and of actress Ellen Terry in East Sussex, Hertfordshire, and Kent, respectively. With profits from her children's books, Beatrix Potter purchased several thousand acres of the finest woods and slopes in England's Lake District and later bequeathed them to the National Trust to guard in perpetuity. These, too, may be visited.

Cliveden in Buckinghamshire, the former home of the Astor family, is another favorite of overseas visitors, particularly Americans. It is not only a National Trust showplace, but also is let to Stanford University in California for use as an overseas campus. When Lord Astor gave Cliveden to the National Trust in 1942 he wrote in a letter: "During our married life and occupancy of Cliveden as a home my wife and I have tried to use it to bring about a better understanding between the English-speaking world and between various groups or sections of people of this and other countries. It has been a place where men and women of all types, ministers, MPs (Members of Parliament), businessmen, trade unionists, educationalists, civil servants, etc. have foregathered. In offering this property my hope is not only to preserve the amenities of the place for the public, but also to make it possible for Cliveden in time to continue to be used for similar purposes."

The Trust is necessarily selective in its acceptance of properties. A house must be historically and aesthetically appropriate; its accumulated contents, gardens, and land, must come also with a sizable slice of family fortune to endow it. This endowment is invested to earn 5 percent interest to maintain the house. Whenever possible, house donors are invited to live in their homes. "They give a social continuity which is vital," says Mr. Rich. "They make the best possible tenants be-

cause they cared enough about their home to give it away. Their presence is important — it gives a great element of residence to visitors." Normally, not more than two generations continue to live in a house once it has been given to the National Trust.

"Management costs, building materials, and staff wages have skyrocketed," declares Mr. Rich, "but, so far, trust income has kept up with the rises, and we are watching our priorities closely. Membership support is increasing, and more legacies, including many in smaller amounts, are coming each year."

Mr. Rich contends that England's greatest cultural contributions to civilization are two — English poetry and the English country house, which he terms an art form and an architectural achievement. The National Trust, located at 42 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW 1H, and The National Trust for Scotland located at 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Scotland (with its additional 80 properties and 80,000 acres) have become careful guardians of much of Great Britain's architectural heritage.

Roy Strong, director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, has spoken out about the threat to the 1,000 historic homes still left in private hands. "Sixty of these are large," he says, "and the rest are small manor houses, etc. Within the next 25 years there may be nothing of them left." Two years ago, he mounted an exhibition as a contribution to European Architectural Heritage Year, called "The Destruction of the English Country House, 1875-1975." "Lack of funds, heavy taxes and death duties, urban reorganization, and traffic schemes have been gradually eroding many of Britain's most beautiful and ancient houses," Dr. Strong warned.

He deplores the lamentable way in which these matchless old houses have been allowed to disappear. Lack of funds and heavy building costs are two of the main reasons he cites for such disappearance. "How can you preserve a great house if each year you have to put something into Christie's or Sotheby's in order to pay taxes?" he asks.

Owners of these houses are struggling against enormous costs to maintain them, he says. "They passionately adore their houses, but find no glamour these days in living in them. Most live in a few rooms in one wing, and keep the rest open to the public. These people are important because they are the hereditary custodians of a vital part of our history."

Dr. Strong is not sure how many of these houses can be saved with their furnishings, but he is sure the means must be found. "Our great houses," he reminds "are not only for the British people to enjoy, they are part of the architectural heritage of the world."

Organizations such as the three-year-old Royal Oak Foundation, at 41 East 72nd Street in New York, and Scottish-American Heritage, Inc., at 30 East 60th in New York, are both American preservation and educational societies whose members can give tax-exempt gifts to forward important preservation projects in both England and Scotland.

Anyone trying to plot an itinerary for visits to stately homes, which are scattered the length and breadth of England, needs assistance. A single volume called "Historic Houses, Castles, and Gardens" lists all such places, with days and hours open to the public, admission charges, and other information. It is available for \$2.00 from the British Travel Bookshop Ltd., 80 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10019. The same book is available in England from British Travel Association, 44th St. James Street, London, SW 1A-1NF for \$1.10.

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Kate and I

It isn't that I'm not fond of babies. It's just that I'm fonder of children. Oh, yes, there's a difference.

Take Kate for example. (I'll call her Kate, and I think that, in fact, may well be her name.) Kate is a small bundle of cheerfulness and nappies I encountered visiting a London flat not long ago. Kate is definitely a baby rather than a child.

I got to know Kate because her Mother, with a trust I still find baffling, decided to go out with Margaret, the flat's resident mother of three children (as opposed to babies), to a meeting, leaving me unpreparedly in charge of her offspring. "Oh," Margaret told her airily, "Christopher's a very good babysitter." And somehow my own doubts on the subject failed to communicate. As they went out of the door, Kate's mother said, "I've no idea how she'll be; I've never left her before."

The three children, aware perhaps of their comparative maturity, went to bed without demur. Kate did not. She didn't even go to bed with demur. She just didn't go to bed.

At first I felt a certain fellow-feeling with Kate. After all we had some things in common. We were both visitors. We were both being left alone with each other for the first time. Kate didn't know me any more than I knew Kate. And neither of us wanted to waste the best hours of the evening.

I tried conversation. But this proved, for all its energy, to have limits. "Chair," said Kate. "Yes, chair," I said. "Cook," Kate added. "Oh, yes, cook," I agreed. "Ink," exclaimed Kate. "Ink?" I asked. "Ink! Ink!" an insistence had crept into her voice. A slight worry crept into mine. "How do you mean - ink?" Kate began to march round and round the sofa, occasionally moving a cushion and then, with enormous effort, putting it back again. "Ink. Ink. INK!"

"I . . . wish . . . I knew . . . what you were talking about," I muttered, thinking that perhaps a complete sentence might help at this juncture. It did. A drink! Of course, she wants a drink! She downed it with a dangerous eagerness, wonderfully not spilling a drop, and said "Ore!" "Ore?" I asked, at last getting the measure of her truncated declamations. "Are you eally ure it's afe to ave ore?" Well, yes, she was quite sure about that, so she did.

Time passed. Kate showed no signs of decreasing liveliness. I arranged some pillows on the floor. I thought she might like to sit on them. Even lie on them. Instead she put them all on top of each other, and then shoved a book at me, ordering me to read it. I read. She decided to sit in my lap to listen. Ah, perhaps, I thought, she'll go to sleep if I



Courtesy of The Cincinnati Art Museum

'Margot and Her Mother' 1901: Drawing by Mary Cassatt

read quietly and soothingly, and then I'll just put her in her cot. Obscurely the book thrust at me was "The Diary of a Nobody." I read what presented itself, in the slowest, tranquilized voice I could muster:

"Little Percy set up a deafening yell here, and when Charlie tried to pacify him, he slapped her face."

"I was so annoyed, I said: 'That is not my idea of bringing up children, Mrs. James.'"

"Mrs. James said: 'People have different

ideas of bringing up children - even your son Lupin is not the standard of perfection."

Kate shut the book. She'd had enough - and she wasn't going to be fooled into sleep by such low tactics. She slipped off my lap, and made a sudden discovery: her mother was missing. "Mum? Mum?" she inquired.

"Mummy's back soon. Gone to a meeting."

But as I said it, the explanation faded on my lips. I was now speaking a language which

couldn't possibly have any meaning for Kate, a language involving the future and the past, and an event without reference.

"Mum? Mum?" she reiterated. At this point my blundering began in earnest. "Oh, come on, it's time you were asleep," I marched over and drew the curtains. "It is now NIGHT-TIME, Kate."

"MUM-MUM-MUM-MUM!"

That's enough, I decided. I picked her up and plunked her on the cushions. Defiance was written all over her. Everything about her said, "You're not my Mummy, and you're not going to get me to sleep." Calmness - absolute calmness - that's what's needed. With deliberate gentleness I put her on my lap, and leant her back, and maintained a most unnatural silence. She wanted to sleep now, almost as much as she didn't want to. But gradually she dozed off. Apparently I wasn't such a bad substitute mother after all. Then with minutely controlled movements I carried her, still sleeping, to her cot. I lowered her into it like an egg into a nest. I very slowly drew my hands away, slowly, slowly, then

Y-EEEEEEEE-AAAAA-AAAAH!!!! The egg hatched instantly into a bawling, yelling, screaming, breathlessly screeching pea-bee. "Right, young lady, you scream then. You just scream. See if I come." I returned grimly to the other room. The screaming went on, and on, and on.

And on, and still on.

And, well, yes, that's right, on.

And . . . I won't give in! "In these circumstances it is absolutely imperative not to go back on your word; the child needs to know that the adult is not always at his beck and call; a good cry never did a baby any harm" - where on earth did these nursery-school thoughts come to me from? Who can guess their hidden source? Anyway they struck as very sound, very sound. And then Kate played her ace of trumps.

The screech was interspersed with gasps, and then the gasps were interspersed with a miserable, pleading tiny mouse-voice, but still in its anger, saying: "Et! - (gasp) - Et! - (gasp) - Et!"

Oh Jerusalem! She must mean she's, oh no, wet?

So Kate won. I went and picked her up, and held her, and comforted her, and apologized profusely to her for my complete lack of knowledge, and promised her it would all come out right in the end, and, and.

Back in the armchair her sobs accompanied her into an exhausted sleep, and they too gradually quieted, and there I sat, with Kate stretched across my arms like a grateful cat, in the precisely unmoving position that the returning parents later found me, in the dark, musing on the great truism, just learned, that a baby-sitter (as opposed to a child-minder) is someone on whom babies rely and not someone who sits on babies.

Christopher Andrews

Just open the letter!

Children are inevitable interlopers. They come to the window of the universe, peering in, and the window is to why the day has holes and a daintian dog spots, why dough rises, and a violin is shaped the way it is. "Why?" is their very favorite word.

In later life, although the thirst for knowledge may persist, it is noticeable that adults become more and more reluctant to assuage it the older they grow. It seems as though they have gradually found a need for wonder: that they definitely prefer wondering how on earth a vast crane erected on the top of a building than asking somebody who knows the answer.

To lose oneself in a mystery is evidently needful, and the extraordinary number of people who try and guess who their letters are from by puzzling over the calligraphies and trying to decipher the postmarks instead of just opening the envelopes and finding out.

"We don't know anybody who lives in Leeds, do we?" "Leeds? No, I don't think so. Unless it's that potter man we met on the tour?" "I rather think he lived in Sheffield. And anyway, it looks like a woman's handwriting." Giant mystery. And the guessing will not stop until someone has to leave the breakfast table and go to work. "Better open it, dear, and see."

At the moment of writing I have a view of London? Or some Veronese? Or some

Veronese? I and my neighbors have been speculating about this marquee for many weeks now, and we are all intrigued beyond words and simply cannot imagine what it is doing there. It has undoubtedly crossed all our minds that we have only to make one, or at the most two, telephone calls to find out, but this we do not mention. For we really do not want to be told. We want it to be "a perfect nonplus and baffles to all human understanding," an enigma we can play around with in our thoughts, an eighth wonder of the world.

To my mind it is far too grand for a pop concert, or a flower show, or anything but the smartest of parties. Yet who, pray, is allowed to give a party in a public park? And why such pretentiousness and privacy? Can the Queen be coming there? Or the Lord

Virginia Graham

'Glance and nod, and bustle by'

It seems that today, in the Western world, travel has become almost a necessity of existence. Once a year at least comes the time when we modern nomads are driven to set off for pastures new in pursuit of the unfamiliar and the beautiful.

Although Emerson has informed us that we can only find that beauty if we carry it with us, we do not allow ourselves to be daunted by any suspicion that we may be on a wild goose chase. We never doubt that we have what it takes.

It is not really by any means the easy, care-free business that is suggested by the word "holiday." On the contrary, people in this respect are much in the same case as that exemplified by the Red Queen in Looking-Glass land. For most of the year they must work hard, as she did, to keep themselves in the same place. And when they want to go elsewhere, they are liable to find, with her, that it requires an even greater output of energy. They must cope with tickets and passports and traveler's checks, with queues and delays and the thousand natural shocks that timetables are heir to, with all the vagaries of "season, form, office and custom" - or, anyway, customs. And once arrived at their journey's end they have generally to do a Red Queen hustle to get round the "sights."

It is of course these "sights" that are the main attraction. Though it is true that the sights are not always new, for some travel for a more ardent liaison with that old flame of theirs, the sun, or to seek a warmer embrace from the rough, rude sea. But, speaking of the genuine sightseer, one must surely admit that theirs is a worthy and rewarding enterprise, entirely justifying the effort involved. To become better acquainted with the boat that Nature or art has devised, and to see how the rest of the world lives, must be to widen one's outlook; and long before the day of the Grand Tour, travel was held to be an education. Was it not declared, for example, in Elizabethan times, that "Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits?" And this is still, I fancy, the accepted view. Now I am myself a persevering sightseer, as eager to see as the Athenians were to hear, some new thing, and Anthea shares my interest; yet I sometimes wonder if we, and our fellow enthusiasts, do not flatter ourselves in regarding our sightseeing as highly educational.

Unlike the Grand Tourist, the modern Grand Hustler on his "package" excursion has no time for that long and leisurely intercourse with foreign people that was the most rewarding element of the Grand Tour. As a rule he hardly mixes with them at all. Again, when it comes to these "sights," I think that many hard-driven tourists today are not so much absorbing the sights as collecting them. Naturally, sights may be merely collected for other reasons than lack of time. I remember the English lady I met at the entrance to the Acadomia in Venice, who brightened perceptibly when she was told the gallery was closed for the day. "I've seen so many," she confided to me. She was a collector, I feel, from a sense of duty, and I could not but admire her devoted, and obviously self-sacrificing, pursuit of culture.

There are less commendable motives. I cannot forget that there are notable sights that have meant little to me, but which I was pleased to add to my "bag" - simply because I enjoy at times emptying the bag, telling my traveler's tale, and proclaiming "And I've tramped Britain and I've tramped Gaul. And the Pontic shore where the snow-flakes fall" - or words to that effect.

Yet mainly I try to absorb all I can, but too often there is simply not the time to do more than, in Arnold's phrase, to "glance, and nod, and bustle by." I tell myself that if I do not return from my travels a wiser, or more cultivated man, at least I return better informed in a superficial way; but I am ashamed at how much I have only "collected." It would I think be a different story if I could travel as frequently as I pleased, without expense or trouble - if, say, I had a flying carpet!

"But you have," remarked Anthea. "Oh, indeed?"

"Yes," she went on. "And you owe it entirely to being a collector as well as an absorber. What do we do when we have an urge to travel, and cannot get away? We draw out our collection of photograph slides, get out the projector, and are instantly transported on the sitting-room carpet to foreign parts!"

I must say the Collector was somewhat consoled by this view.

Eric Forbes-Boyd

Blackberrying

A chime of cowbells floats upon the air. The woods are pungent with the scent. Of cedar and bergamot. Soon we shall reach:

A clearing where the skies

Are a blue transparency. In a moment now

We shall come to the spring.

Have you ever tasted water so sparkling-cold,

so convincing?

Just as I thought:

The berries are at their peak, ripe to the point

Of iridescence. I like the sound

Like a muted dreamboat as they hit the pail

Stick out your tongue.

Even your laughter is purple.

John Robert Quinn

The Monitor's religious article

Watch those weights!

In a story by Mark Twain, "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," a frog was fed BB shot by the owner of a competing frog so that he would not be able to leap far enough to win the jumping contest. In fact, he couldn't leap at all - he just sat there.

As human beings, in everyday life, we must be careful not to swallow something that could just as surely lead us down as the BB shot did the frog - the claims of materialism, even if they do come in small quantities at a time. It is all too easy to let ourselves become weighted down and not able to make the spiritual progress necessary to lead purposeful and satisfying lives.

The Apostle Paul spoke of winning a race. "Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run, that ye may obtain." It is not that one person alone will win, and that the rest of us may as well give up - quite the contrary. In this race for success and satisfaction we all win, because the one who wins is the true identity of each of us. It is our real, spiritual selfhood.

What is this spiritual selfhood? Christian Science reveals the truth that Christ Jesus healed by. It explains that man is actually the spiritual image of God, divine Spirit, and that the universe, created by God, is a wholly spiritual one. What a change this makes in our concept of life! Instead of being forced to accept the limitations of matter and a material existence - which automatically weight us down - we are free to recognize our true nature and to race forward, to progress in spiritual understanding.

But, one might say, what about this mortal body and mind I've been thinking of as me? Isn't this real? It certainly appears to be, but so far as it is mortal and material it's a false sense of identity. We can reach beyond its limitations to our real, immortal selfhood here and now. The material sense of existence is a human dream - the dream of a mind or selfhood apart from God. Actually, the only true consciousness we have is Mind itself - God.

When we rise to an awareness of our spiritual identity, this dream of material life begins to fall away, and we experience healing, supply, or whatever it is that we need. Our understanding of what is true spiritually is manifested humanly.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, in speaking of the differences between spiritual and material manhood, writes, "Learn this, O mortal, and earnestly seek the spiritual status of man, which is outside of all material selfhood."

I have often prayed for success in the business world. Then, when it flooded in, I counted my success in terms of what we might call BB shot - money. But it would weigh me down, because I was becoming dependent on it. Instead of being a spiritual being, instead of spirit, was substance and reality. Thus weighted down, I would soon have to start all over again with my prayer for business success. I scraped the bottom of the money barrel a couple of times before I finally broke through to the realization that spiritual substance is the only substance. And

BIBLE VERSE

And if any man hear my words, and believe not, I judge him not; for I come not to judge the world, but to save the world. John 12:47

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OPINION AND...

Joseph C. Harsch

Moscow's dwindling clientele

Fidel Castro is having the old Cuban Embassy in Washington tidied up. The same is being done to the old U.S. Embassy in Havana. No one is saying how soon there will again be a Cuban ambassador in Washington, or an American one in Havana, but Mr. Castro seems to be moving persistently in that direction. He has just been particularly cordial to his latest American visitor, Sen. Frank Church of Idaho.

This is not happening because anyone in Washington thinks it important to the United States to renew normal relations with Mr. Castro's Cuba. A *modus vivendi* exists which is satisfactory to the United States. Everyone involved understands that there are to be no Soviet strategic weapons deployed against the United States on Cuban soil or in Cuban waters. That matter was settled by the Cuban missile crisis.

In times past Mr. Castro used to try to export his brand of communism to other Latin American countries. Washington did not like that at all. But not for a long time has any Che Guevara tried to plant a Cuban communist mission on other soil. Mr. Castro is more or less out of the ideological export business — or out of it enough to cease being a serious disturbance to the hemisphere.

True, Washington does not particularly enjoy having a Soviet client state in the middle of the Caribbean, but there are compensations. Moscow subsidizes Cuba. That lets Washington off the hook. Cuba has cost Washington nothing since the Castro revolution. Moscow pays out a million dollars a day for the luxury of having a client under Uncle Sam's doorstep.

This is a situation with which Washington has been able to live quite well for a long time. Washington can get along without Mr. Castro's friendship. Washington is not wooing him. Hence, it is he, not anyone in Washington, who is seeking to reopen the old channels of relations. And that is interesting.

Mr. Castro is not the only client of Moscow who has found the relationship less than satisfactory. China and Egypt are the most prominent former clients who pulled away from Moscow, but not the only ones. A year ago the Sudan and Somalia were clients. Today the Sudan is vigorously anti-Soviet and Somalia is in transition.

Partly, this tendency for Soviet clients to drift away is because Moscow is notoriously stingy with its clients. It gives away in overseas aid less than the British give to their former colonies, which is not very much. Soviet

aid is expensive and hard to get. The terms are never generous.

But there is another factor here which is generally overlooked. Nations as well as individuals gain or lose momentum. For a long time the world generally saw the Soviet Union as a rising and advancing force in the world. It was big, and going places. It was growing in military strength. It was expanding its range of influence. Its economy, while sluggish, seemed to be immune to the ills of Western economies. There was no visible unemployment or visible inflation. A lot of people around the world thought of the date, 1984, as being the moment when the Soviet Union would be the top power of the world.

Well, 1984 is not far ahead. The world is moving up to it. But somehow the Soviet Union is no longer in perceptible motion toward that top position which Nikita Khrushchev predicted and which many a Westerner feared. Something has gone wrong with the momentum.

A recent CIA report on "Soviet Economic Problems and Prospects" tells much of the reason. The United States is not alone in facing an energy problem. The Soviet Union is coming up fast to the moment when it, too, will have to begin importing oil, unless it cuts back

drastically on consumption. But to cut back on consumption would either slow down industrial development or cause a lot of citizen disappointment.

The Soviet economy could be more efficient and adjust to dwindling oil supplies, says the report, if it could give up centralized control and allow private enterprise. But the Soviet system is built around a vast bureaucracy. To decentralize the economy would be to take jobs away from the bureaucrats and that could cause a revolution. In theory also Moscow could slow down on weapons production, but that would be to weaken Moscow's greatest single element of world strength. That is probably the last thing it will do.

There is no specific date given in the report when Moscow's wasteful use of raw materials and labor will bring the moment of truth. But the crunch will come between 1980 and 1983. The year 1984 will fall inside the time when the leadership in Moscow will face problems as serious as those confronting the Western world, and probably much more serious. They will have to choose among the following: cutting back on military spending, on civilian consumption, on supporting the bureaucracy, on supporting the empire.

George Orwell was a pessimist.

Groucho — the misanthrope everybody loved

Melvin Maddocks

When comedians put another comedian on a pedestal, it often turns out to be their own. Thus Red Skelton paid final tribute to Groucho Marx as "one of the greatest of the clowns." Monologuists like George Burns gave him a last hand for his "wit" and "famous lines." Woody Allen described him as a man with "an outrageous unrepentant disregard for order" — which sounds exactly the way Woody might wish to be described himself. One iconoclast pointed out that Groucho was "anti-establishment before there was an Establishment," while George Jessel seemed to think he was the toastmaster among toastmasters.

Body-snatching, the 19th-century crime, has been succeeded by personality-snatching. When an elegist buries a celebrity, he works away until the departed resembles less his original self than — what do you know? — the elegist, idealized.

And, of course, the audience gets into the act. "Boy, was he funny!" a Groucho fan was heard to say in all innocence. "He had just my sense of humor."

Must this prickliest of porcupines become everybody's Teddy bear?

Such distortion is not entirely the fault of the survivors' egos. Like any comedian, Groucho collaborated in his own popularity. Beneath a certain air of recklessness nobody

protected himself more brilliantly against failure, against the ultimate enemy — no laughs. If you didn't get the marvelously atrocious puns or follow those lovely daisy chains of nonsequitur, you got the eyes that rolled beyond all limits of credibility and the eyebrows that wagged until the rest of the face seemed a mere appendage.

Then there was the walk. Designed for fast entrances and even faster exits, this predatory crouch signaled a man perfectly willing to trade his neighbor's 10-year-old horse for your new Mercedes, if only you'd be reasonable and throw in a little cash.

As further insurance Groucho thought up funny names. If — impossible thought! — you refused to laugh at him coming the whole universe, you had to laugh at Dr. Hugo Z. Quackenbush or Captain Jeffrey T. Spaulding doing it.

And if all else failed, Groucho had the fall-safe Harpo to mime mischief at its most guileless, or simply honk, and Chico, to play piano or just wear a funny hat.

All that vaudeville could teach a comedian about the ways to grab and hold that toughest of audiences — these

things Groucho knew. He had mastered almost every known method of making human beings laugh, from aphorism to pratfall.

As with Charlie Chaplin, as with W. C. Fields, everybody has a favorite Groucho moment — a line or a particular bit of business that seems to distill the quintessence of Marxism. At that moment the costume is just baggy enough. The one-liner has the perfect temperature for an insult. The madness achieves a wonderful serenity.

For a lot of us the classic Groucho moment — the summoning of the whole man — occurred when he declined membership in the rather exclusive Commonwealth Club of Los Angeles with the famous words: "I refuse to belong to any club that would have me as a member."

Being a comedian was Groucho's profession, and like most professions, it can imprison a man even as it gives him a role to play. At times Groucho appeared to detest the wisecrack, as if it were a bad habit neither he nor his public could shake.

There was a serious man trapped inside Groucho, signaling to get out. But even when alive, he stood no chance against his admirers. Now he is fated to be beloved, almost as if he were Jack Benny. He is doomed to be made a member of all the clubs. He might have gotten his biggest laugh out of that.

Why South Koreans worry

By Scott Thompson

Panmunjom, Korea. The North Korean sentry and I, fewer than one hundred yards apart, were trying to out-stare each other through our binoculars here in the joint security zone at Panmunjom. When he finally put his down, I thought I had won the staring contest.

I had, always, considered South Korean propaganda about North Korean "barbarity" to be self-serving; they are, after all, Koreans and all. But when I realized that this North Korean was staring — and laughing about the recent downing of an American helicopter — it occurred to me that the South Koreans have a point.

There is something blunt and stark about Panmunjom. Had the U.S. reassessment of its ties with South Korea started here and proceeded to an honest analysis of the military asymmetries and powerful hostilities, instead of proceeding from a campaign promise, would it have led to the announced removal of U.S. ground forces?

The asymmetries are plain enough. One looks north through a telescope to the hills where heavy artillery is buried. Washington refused to believe the South Koreans that it was

there, until we discovered evidence ourselves. It can hit Seoul — and it is virtually invulnerable to attack.

Pyeongyang is three times as far from here as is Seoul. More pertinently, North Korea's suppliers are just across its borders, one-tenth the distance to the United States. South Korea's suppliers are just across the Pacific. A colonel showed me through the telescope the status 15 miles away of Kim Il Sung. He is 190 feet high and covered in bronze. He tells me that the North has all the military advantages. But history of war tells us that the aggressor cannot destroy every defensive position. My men will hold.

It is not easy to explain to the Koreans why President Carter is withdrawing U.S. ground forces. The older ones remind you what happened the last time that was opposed in 1949. And they tell you how Japan dismembered Korea at the end of the last century, despite an American commitment to protect Korea, because Japan gave America a "free hand" in the Philippines. Young Koreans note that China's aid to North Vietnam was minimal until the 1970 Sino-Soviet and American withdrawal. Then it multiplied — he did the already substantial Soviet aid, while American aid dimi-

ished and was ultimately severed in Saigon's darkest hour.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who has been recently negotiating the withdrawal with the Koreans, had little success justifying the action. He said there was "a good chance of maintaining the situation in Northeast Asia over a period of years by withdrawing U.S. ground forces and by strengthening South Korean capabilities." Koreans reply that such might work if the withdrawal had been negotiated with Pyongyang, Moscow, and Peking rather than with Seoul. U.S. concessions are now made in advance, they add, establishing a new status quo for negotiations in the future. And they wonder whether the U.S. will make good on its commitment to strengthen their armed forces, given the fact in Washington that the intricately unrelated question of Korean lobbying.

Secretary Brown's trip has done nothing to convince the Koreans that the American commitment is as good as it once was. "Words, words, words," a Korean said. "I try to point to the inevitable comparisons with Vietnam, that Korea is much more important to us than Vietnam ever was, and that the line of division is clearer. Koreans reply that American isolationism has in the meantime

grown still more powerful.

So they see a tough road ahead — first of all trying to get America to honor its promise of "adequate" military equipment to compensate for the departing troops. They refuse to talk about their nuclear option, unlike the Japanese who, as a result of Mr. Carter's policy, now are much more openly weighing a nuclear future; but it is ironic that the first effect of the Carter policy has been to increase the popularity of President Park vastly, by all accounts here, and to stimulate serious consideration of a nuclear option. They could not develop bombs before the Americans depart, so there will, in any case be a delicate period in the early 1980s when they will be vulnerable to an attack from the North.

Koreans are worried, despite the continuing growth of their economy (their exports have increased 20,000 percent since President Park took office 14 years ago). "Will it all be for naught?" one wondered in my presence. It is difficult not to share some of these concerns after a week in this country.

Professor Thompson, former White House Fellow assigned to the Pentagon, teaches at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

COMMENTARY

Street fighting in England

By Francis Renny

It takes a 40-year-old memory to recall any thing quite like the street fighting in London and Birmingham this mid-August. In the neighborhoods of Lewisham and Ladywood respectively, more than 220 arrests have been made and over 100 police officers been badly hurt. There has been nothing like it since the prewar Communist Party battled with Sir Oswald Mosley's Fascist Blackshirt brigades in the East End of London.

There are obvious similarities: then, as now, the rightists have deliberately chosen to march through neighborhoods inhabited by the people they hate. The Mosleyites were against the Jews; the National Front is against the Asian and West Indian immigrants. Now, as then, the rightist argument is that "outsiders" are dragging the country down and must be made to leave.

And like the Communists of the '30s, the International Socialists (or, as they now call themselves, the Socialist Workers Party) maintain that free-speech democratic methods are totally inadequate for dealing with those they consider to be antidemocrats.

But there are some important differences. In the '30s, too, it was the job of the police to see that the fascists did enjoy the rights of democracy. As a result, Communists were often in conflict with the police as well as with the Blackshirts. Today, however, there is scarcely any direct confrontation between extreme left and extreme right. The fighting has been almost entirely in terms of leftists against the police.

Back in the '30s, it was a matter of honor for Communists to infiltrate fascist meetings and then stand up and reveal their true colors. There is little of that today. The Socialist Workers prefer to stay outside the hall and battle with the constabulary — whom they accuse of gratuitously overprotecting a group that deserves no protection at all.

Birmingham and London police are appalled at the deliberate effort, as they see it, to introduce into Britain a continental interpretation of the role of the forces of law and order: a view which presents the police as "hired lackeys of reactionary circles."

The British public has long been accustomed to pictures of French, Italian, and Japanese policemen filled up like soldiers and fighting in formation. Its traditional image of the British police is of a single constable, on his own, unarmed and wearing headgear which — while imposing — is scarcely designed for riot-suppression. Senior police officials think the revolutionary leftists can already claim something of a victory in forcing the police to work in massed formations, like troops, and to use equipment like riot-shields, only used before (by British police) in Ulster.

In other words, it would appear that the Socialist Workers Party is much less interested in defending the rights of colored immigrants than in polarizing the public and the police and bringing closer the violent overthrow of the social structure. For a mob to capture a police station, take over a town hall, "liberate" a

London borough if only for a few hours would be to create the kind of populist myth on which a revolution can one day be built.

London's Metropolitan Police Commissioner, Mr. David McNee, is well aware of all this. But he is well aware, too, that the police service of Great Britain is proud of its independence from politics, and that if he starts banning political events outside the framework of the law, he will be treading new and dangerous ground. Even so, this has not prevented the policemen's "trade union," the Police Federation, calling for a ban on all demonstrations likely to lead to public disorder. It is, after all, their members who are getting hurt, and there is little doubt that the attacks upon them are becoming more deliberate and better armed. An escalation to the use of firearms is the ultimate dread.

There is a good deal of alarm in Labour Party circles over the violence. Mr. Bob Chamberlain, Labour Party organizer in Ladywood, Birmingham, declares: "A party which uses violence like this betrays the word Socialist. They're nothing but fled fascists themselves. But I'm afraid they have lost control of the bonny-boys they've imported from outside."

And Mr. Ron Haywood, General Secretary of the Labour Party says: "I appeal to all Labour Party members to keep away from the extreme left just as they would from the extreme right — there's little to choose between them." What Labour Party officials fear is that the

very word "Socialist" in the SWP's title will turn unthinking voters against Labour. And there is no denying that many of the faces to be seen at Lewisham and Ladywood had been seen earlier trying to urge Labour Party members and trade unionists into violent action on strike picket lines. If it is unfair to blame Labour for the excesses of the SWP, there is at least an overlap in some of their activities.

The SWP has a short history — less than a year old — and if the British far left keeps up its reputation for splitting, it may never enjoy a long life. It has less than 5,000 members, but it keeps special sections for Asian, Irish, West Indian, and other disgruntled minorities. It has its own well-equipped printing plant and a small but full-time and fully paid central committee of ten. In short, it is dedicated, active, ruthless — and fearless.

The SWP's principal spokesman, journalist Paul Foot, flatly refuses to see its use of violence as particularly awful. "The really significant thing," he insists, "is that the fascist National Front is based on violence. It's not enough to stop their ideas with our arguments, we also have to stop their marches with our bodies. If you're opposed to Fascism, you can't possibly allow those marches to take place."

Say the National Front, smugly, from behind the protecting walls of battered policemen: "To accept that is to accept dictatorship."

Mr. Renny is a British journalist based in London.

Hua ends cultural revolution

By Ross H. Munro

About two hours into his four-hour political report to the 11th Communist Party Congress, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng declared once and for all that China's Cultural Revolution finally had come to an end.

The underlying message, that the 11th congress was supposed to initiate an era of stability after more than a decade of instability, seems to have been happily received by the vast majority of the Chinese people, weary of many years of turmoil and uncertainty.

And although the events of the past decade have made the Chinese people suspicious of all rhetoric, the clear commitment of the congress to economic development seems to have increased hopes of better days ahead.

The congress was the climax of a transitional period that began after the arrest of radical leaders last October. While the report by Chairman Hua was the dominant event, it was Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping's closing address that neatly summed up the tone and direction set by the congress.

Mr. Teng said in effect that the era of flashy revolutionary rhetoric and political tumult is over and the time to start producing results has begun. "There must be less empty talk and more hard work," was the way he put it.

Although he predictably laid China's problems at the door of the "gang of four" leftists, Mr. Teng really was addressing himself to the larger matter of the country's failure to make impressive strides in economic development during the last decades of Mao Tse-tung's life.

From 1957 onward, China under Chairman Mao experienced intermittent political upheavals that sometimes drastically slowed the rate of economic growth, which had been relatively rapid after the Communists took power in 1949.

The justification for these upheavals was Chairman Mao's growing conviction that the chief danger facing communism is the emergence of a new and increasingly privileged elite of powerful Communist Party officials. Only through continuing the revolution with intermittent upheavals, he said, could the development of this new class be checked and the egalitarian ideal of communism still honestly be sought.

In his report, Mr. Hua repeatedly praised Chairman Mao but in effect rejected his contention that the rise of the new class in the Communist Party is a serious danger.

"So long as supreme party and state power rests with a leading core that adheres to the Marxist-Leninist line," Chairman Hua contended, "the capitalist roaders cannot possibly grow into a bourgeois class inside our party because they are a mere handful and, what is more, they are being constantly exposed and weeded out."

Chairman Mao still symbolizes the legitimacy of the Chinese Communist system itself. So almost every paragraph of every speech made at the congress and publicly released afterward contains explicit obeisance to him.

The Chinese by and large are probably comfortable with the formula of praising the man while revising his policies. Yet the more concrete appeal of the 11th congress is the commitment to economic development and the aim of transforming China's

backward economy into a modern one by the year 2000.

The obstacles on the road to rapid economic development are immense, as the leaders themselves are quick to admit, at least in general terms. Yields in the agricultural sector are not increasing fast enough to both feed the population and produce the surpluses so essential to industrialization.

Industrial efficiency is low: The 22 percent increase in industrial production during the past 12 months is more a reflection of immense slack in the economy a year ago than it is evidence of economic takeoff.

The current leaders suggest there is one overriding explanation for this state of affairs — the disruptions caused by the radical "gang of four." But the reality is much more complicated. The explanations range from lack of fertilizer to lack of capital, from lack of good management to lack of motivated workers.

The implicit promise of the 11th congress is that the leaders are going to face these obstacles aggressively and forthrightly. Some of the decisions they must make are going to be difficult.

Government planners are debating the extent to which China can look to foreign capital, technology, and markets for solutions to its economic problems without jeopardizing its prized independence. Every sector of the economy and every region of the country is competing for the resources necessary for development.

Meanwhile, the peasants want as many consumer goods as urban workers, who in turn want more than they have now.

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Toward unity in Ulster

By Rosalee E. Dunbar

Politicians and scholars have rightly assessed the problem in Northern Ireland as being a question of unity. They have, however, tended to view the issue as being whether or not the North should unite with the Republic of Ireland or how to unite Roman Catholics and Protestants.

In reality, there are two forces in operation that are working in or toward unity, and the future of Northern Ireland rests on whether or not the developing unity among moderates can outstrip the united front presented by the radicals.

Right now, it appears that the extremists have the edge. Without realizing it, perhaps, the Protestant radicals and the Irish Republican Army, which supposedly represents Catholic interests, are actually working together to achieve divergent goals. Both need a state of war to achieve their ends.

The IRA wants to keep Catholics believing that peace is impossible until the British leave Northern Ireland.

Northern Ireland because it keeps alive the hope that the North will finally be united with the Republic.

Protestant extremists use the violence as a way of justifying the British presence in the North and to perpetuate moderate Protestants' fears of power-sharing with the Catholics.

Given the fact that the radicals really represent a minority of the population, their power presently lies in their accessibility to news media (bombings are more interesting news than quiet good works), and the fact that they are, at the moment, pursuing their goals in a kind of unity. They can function effectively only when they (1) have a stable source of funding and arms, (2) have no real opposition from the moderates, (3) are successful in escaping responsibility for acts of violence, and (4) are able to make people believe that their methods will end the conflict.

It is in these areas that the increasing power of the moderates may finally bring peace to Northern Ireland.

The decline of American funding for arms to fuel the violence in the North and the Republic of Ireland government's agreement to arrest terrorists who try to escape across the border have cut sharply into terrorist support.

The quietly effective work of reconciliation centers such as Corrymeela in the North and the Glenruss Center in the Republic have opened channels whereby Protestants and Catholics can get to know each other. This, coupled with emergence of the "Peace People," led by Mrs. Betty Williams and Mairead Corrigan, have provided opportunities for moderates to stand up and be counted in their support of nonviolent methods.

The failure of Protestant extremist Rev. Ian Paisley's strike is another sign of the changing prospect. People are tired of living in a state of siege and thanks to encouragement from the Peace People and other groups outside the country, they are beginning to manifest this attitude more openly.

People are beginning to understand that vio-

lence begets violence and that, ultimately, those who support violent methods cannot achieve peace. They are simply carrying forward the same pattern that leads to perpetual and self-destructive chain reactions. In the final analysis, war does not necessarily lead to peace, and Northern Ireland perfectly illustrates this.

In short, now is the time to keep the heat on both sides of extremists and to support the moderates' efforts at unifying themselves and achieving a power-sharing government that will protect both Protestant and Catholic. The fact that there has been some progress in the achievement of a Northern Irish identity which resists even the stereotypes presented by the extremists, and which is manifested particularly through the Peace People, is a sign that progress is being made.

Dr. Dunbar, a graduate of New York University, did her doctoral research on Ireland.